FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 JUNE 1985

The Middle East & South Asia Review does not appear today. It will resume on 11 June.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Arrives in Tunis for Arab League Meeting

Returns From Amman

LD081202 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1108 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Tunis, 8 Jun (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned here at dawn today following a visit to Jordan.

Meets Iraqi Foreign Minister

JN081455 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 8 Jun (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, here today. In a statement to INA following the meeting, Tariq 'Aziz said that he informed Yasir 'Arafat in the name of President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi leadership of Iraq's stand in support of the PLO and whatever it asks of the emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers. He said that Iraq's stand stems from its conviction that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative. He added that it is the duty of the Arab countries to support the organization in its just struggle toward regaining the legitimate Palestinian rights.

He described the current aggression against the Palestinian Arab people in Lebanon as a flagrant aggression not only against this people and their legitimate representative, the PLO, but also against the Arab nation and Arab values. Tariq 'Aziz urged the Arab foreign ministers meeting to seek an end to the conspiracy and massacre being committed against the Palestinian people. He also called for adopting effective measures to protect the Palestinian refugee camps and Palestinian presence in Lebanon. He explained that any decision made in this regard should take into consideration the PLO's natural, logical, and legitimate right to represent its people. He said that any agreements or arrangements regarding the Palestinian presence in Lebanon should be made through the PLO.

Confers With Saudi Minister

LD082248 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2055 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 8 Jun (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, conferred this evening with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The discussion dealt with the latest developments of the conditions in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and the agenda of the emergency session of the Arab League Council.

Salah Khalaf Raps Syrian Stand on Arab Meeting

JN071722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has strongly condemned the Syrian regime's attempts to thwart the meeting of the Arab League Council, which is scheduled to take place in Tunis tomorrow, Saturday, to discuss the brutal massacres against the Palestinian camps in Beirut.

In a statement to WAFA, Brother Abu Iyad said that the Syrian regime's plan is based on three principles: 1) Instructing the Lebanese Government to boycott the Arab League meeting; 2) Pressuring the factions affiliated with it to accept a solution that annuls the Cairo agreement and its annexes between the PLO and the Lebanese state; and 3) Disarming the Palestinian fighters, demolishing the camps and moving them away from southern Lebanon and Beirut, in accordance with the agreement with the U.S. circles and the Zionist entity.

Abu Iyad added: In light of this scheme, we assert our adherence to the Cairo agreement, and warn any Palestinian party of being drowned in this game. He pointed out that the PLO will not allow striking at the Palestinian national unity, which is above all differences.

Arab League Ministerial Council Meets in Tunis

Syria's Al-Shar' Arrives

JN081826 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' arrived in Tunis today to lead the Syrian delegation to the emergency session of the Arab League Council scheduled to begin later tonight. He was received by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, Assistant Arab League Secretary for Arab and International Affairs 'Adnan 'Imran, Syria's charge d'affaires in Tunis 'Umar al-Sayyid, and members of the embassy staff.

Al-Shar' on Syrian Policy

JN090616 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said at a news conference held in Tunis last night that he had come to the Tunisian capital to reaffirm Syria's continued commitment under President Hafiz al-Asad to foil the new imperialist-Zionist plan in the region, just as it previously foiled the new Camp David plan in Lebanon. He added that Syria's commitment to the Palestine question, the liberation of the land, and the restoration of rights is a firm, principled, and crucial one that will not be changed by the deviation of certain Palestinian leaders.

Al-Shar' affirmed that no matter how ungrateful some people are, Syria will continue to defend the Palestine question and to support and assist Palestinian strugglers to continue their struggle. The foreign minister also affirmed that Syria has exerted intensive efforts to stop the fighting ever since the sedition began. He said: Our Arab brothers know the contacts and meetings that have been held to achieve this objective. Al-Shar' expressed the hope that positive results will soon be achieved under Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and unity, in a manner that will ensure the necessary protection and security for our Palestinian brothers. He affirmed that the only way is national accord in Lebanon.

Al-Shar' concluded his news conference by affirming that were it not for Syria's principled struggle stand, real support, and great sacrifices for the Lebanese people and the Lebanese national resistance, Lebanon would have turned into an Israeli protectorate. The foreign minister affirmed that the clashes that have taken place during the past few days in Beirut were exploited by hostile news media for many reasons: First, to clamp a blackout on the great victory achieved by Lebanon and the Lebanese national resistance, with Syria's great support based on its pan-Arab commitment — a victory that culminated in the Israeli forces' unconditional withdrawal — and destroying the blockade imposed by the NATO forces, especially the 6th Fleet units; second, to create a heavy smokescreen to cover up the capitulation moves that seek to liquidate the Palestine question in the interest of the Zionist enemy and the United States on the basis of the Camp David accords, the Amman agreement, and the great, serious concessions King Husayn made in 'Arafat's name during his last visit to Washington.

Al-Shar' Meets Delegation Heads

JN091426 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1356 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 9 Jun (SANA) — Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister and head of the Syrian delegation to the emergency session of the Arab League Council meeting here, has held several meetings with participating delegation heads. The minister met today with Rashid al-Rashid, UAE foreign minister and head of the current session of the Arab League Council. He also met with Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan foreign minister, and Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general. During the meetings talks dealt with the current situation and the emergency session of the Arab League Council.

'Aziz Meets Tunisian Officials

JN081536 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali in Tunis today. 'Aziz said after the meeting that talks dealt with the fraternal bilateral relations and the two countries' interest in maintaining a brotherly atmosphere between them and developing their relations in various fields. Talks also dealt with the Arab situation and issues on the agenda of the Arab League's emergency session.

'Aziz said that there was an agreement in views between the two countries on ways to deal with these issues. 'Aziz also met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi and discussed with him the two countries' role within the 7-member Arab committee charged with following up the Iraqi- Iranian war through contacting world states with the aim of strengthening the peace opportunities in the region. In a statement, the Tunisian foreign minister described Iraqi-Tunisian relations as fraternal, strong relations. He said: We endeavor to promote them in the various fields and in the service of the two countries and the Arab nation's causes.

Meeting Opens

LD082232 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1844 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 8 June (KUNA) — The Syrian delegation to the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council which began here this evening withdrew from the place of the meeting as soon as PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was given permission to make a speech.

The leader of the Syrian delegation, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' told newsmen that he will make a statement on this matter shortly.

KUNA has learned that the leader of the Syrian delegation in his opposition to the speech of Mr Yasir 'Arafat relied on a point of order whether or not the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee is entitled to make his speech at this session.

'Arafat Seeks Syria's Return

LD082110 Kuwait KUNA in English 2019 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis 8 Jun (KUNA) — This evening Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee expressed "his profound hope that the Syrian brothers will participate in finding a solution to the bloodbaths to which the Palestinian and Lebanese people are being subjected in Lebanon."

In a statement he made to the press and in reply to a question from KUNA about his comment on the walk-out of the Syrian delegation, led by the Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', when 'Arafat was given permission to speak at the first session of the emergency Arab League Council meeting on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, 'Arafat said: "I profoundly hope that the Syrian brothers will return to share with us the responsibility of finding a way or a means to stop the massacres and the bloodbaths to which our Palestinian and Lebanese people are being subjected in Lebanon, particularly since the first clause of the responsibility handed to the Syrian brothers when they were given the green light to enter Lebanon under the umbrella of the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) is represented in maintaining the unity of Lebanon — land, people, sovereignty, and stability — and preserving the national Palestinian presence in Lebanon."

He added: "We are Arab brothers and we are supposed to work together in confronting the common enemy instead of preoccupying ourselvves with peripheral confrontation." 'Arafat expressed his trust "in our Arab nation and its leaders" and said: "I am confident that we will put an end to all these tragedies to which the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples are being subjected."

Syrian Delegation Returns

LD090720 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] The Arab League Ministerial Council will resume its work at noon today after last night's deliberations lasted from 2130 until dawn today in a closed session at the level of [words indistinct]. It has been learned that the Syrian delegation, which

walked out of the first working session, has resumed its participation in the work of the session together with the rest of the Arab delegations. A responsible Arab source has stated that the discussion, which began at 2130 last night, centered on a working paper the Palestine Liberation Organization submitted with regard to the prospect of solving the situation in the Palestinian camps in West Beirut.

Al-Shar' Addresses Session

JN092036 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has stressed that primarily Lebanese domestic issues cannot be discussed in the absence of the Lebanese delegation. Consequently, he said, this point must be taken into consideration, unless the objective is to escalate the situation in Beirut, to resume fighting, and to hamper efforts to put an end to these incidents.

This came in a speech the foreign minister delviered at the final closed session the Arab League Council held in Tunis at 1500 today Damascus time. The session concluded at 1730.

During the session, the foreign minister refuted what was contained in the original working paper submitted to the delegations. Following lengthy discussion, a number of topics included in this working paper were deleted. These topics affect the sovereignty of Lebanon and other Lebanese parties known for their national and militant stands against the Zionist enemy. The meeting adopted a decision after taking the Syrian amendments into consideration.

Klibi on Palestinians

LD091216 Algiers APS in English 1036 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 9-6-85 (APS) The secretary general of the Arab States League, Chedli Klibi, pointed out on Saturday "two major imperatives" that the Arab nation is to jointly combine regarding common responsibilities it assumes both vis-a-vis the Palestinian cause and Lebanon. Addressing Arab ministers of foreign affairs met in Tunis, in an extraordinary session, to find means capable of putting an end to Shi'ites militiamen of the "Amal" Lebanese movement, armed conflict since 9 May, Klibi stated that the two imperatives to which the Arab nation is compelled, consist in "backing up the Palestinian revolution, so as it remains active and powerful before the Zionist aggression, and to help Lebanon to rid itself of the Israeli aggression, to restore its national unity and to firmly establish its legal power" he pointed out. [Sentence as received]

For the Arab League secretary general "there is absolutely no justification", to fratricide clashes which are being carried since 21 days inside the Palestinian camps of Beirut. It is worth recalling in this regard "examples of heroism, solidarity and consciousness of common future," expressed by the Lebanese patriots and the Palestinian militants during the 1982 Beirut seat, and in south Lebanon, and the preparations underway of Israel to withdraw from the quasi-totality of the Lebanese territories.

On another turn, Klibi was to stress the common responsibilities that all the Arab states are called to assume before the struggle led by the Palestinian people for the achievement of its legitimate aspirations. In this context, the Arab League secretary general reaffirmed that "the Palestinian cause is not the cause of the Palestinian people only, but the cause of the whole Arab nation. "We must be, therefore, deeply convinced that it could not be any solution to the Middle East problems, as long as the Palestinian problem is not sowed on equitable bases enabling the Palestinian people to recover its legitimate rights", he added. As a conclusion, Chedli Klibi was to call the Arab League Extraordinary Council "to look for the most efficient and the most rapid means to save human lives and to preserve the spirit of brotherly solidarity".

'Arafat Addresses Session

GF091932 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jun 85

["Text" of speech by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, to the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council in Tunis on 8 June — read by announcer]

[Text] First of all, I appreciate the efforts by brother members of the Arab League who have responded to this call which the PLO has made to hold this emergency meeting in order to work together to halt the blood that is being shed — innocent blood, Palestinian and Lebanese blood. Indeed, it is Lebanese blood before I say Palestinian blood. I thank in particular my brother the Arab League secretary general who took the risk with his brothers when the fighting was raging in Beirut to reach a means or a method to stop the blood bath being carried out in the Palestinian camps and in southern Lebanon, and in the Palestinian camps in Beirut in particular.

Here I would like to talk with some assurance about my contacts during this difficult period when these clashes are taking place and when our camps are being besieged. I contacted my brothers the Arab leaders — kings, presidents, and amirs. They all have lived up to our expectations. Some have sent envoys to Syria and others to the battlefield in Beirut, such as the Algerian brothers. Some have made efforts by holding intensive contacts in order to stop these massacres. I express thanks to all these — through you — in the name of the Palestinian people and the PLO. Our mere agreement to hold this meeting to help us — as Palestinians and Lebanese — to stop the bloodshed means shouldering this responsibility at this difficult and critical time.

As you remember, I warned some time ago through memorandums and contacts against what would probably happen to these camps. What I warned against is happening now. I wish your meeting success in finding means and methods to stop the blood bath and the massacres, and the plot which the Arab League secretary general mentioned a short time ago. He said: We, Palestinians and Lebanese, should meet. I say: The resistance in Beirut is an epic forged by the Palestinians and the Lebanese against the Zionist enemy who has tried to create conflicts and plots in the Lebanese arena. Regrettably, he has succeeded in this. The setbacks which we, the Lebanese and Palestinians, are

suffering from are a result of these plots directed against Arab parties. We are meeting so that we can discuss how to stop this (?pure) bloodshed in Lebanon. It is an Arab catastrophe in this difficult Arab time. I suggest that you call for the holding of an extraordinary Arab summit within the Arab League premises. This has become a necessity not only for the sake of Lebanon and Palestine, but also for the sake of Arab solidarity.

I wanted my brother, Faruq al-Shar', to be patient so as to tell him that when the Arab Deterrent Force entered Lebanon, they would be sent under two conditions: 1) To protect the unity, sovereignty, and security of Lebanon — its land and people; and 2) To protect the Palestinian resistance and the PLO and to guarantee the Palestinian nationalist presence — both material and human — so that we would carry out what we agreed upon. I say to Al-Sharq': Let us sit together to find a settlement to this balkanization plot through which the Zionists and imperialists intend to dig their claws not only into our Arab region and Lebanon. I deeply thank all of you for attending this meeting in response to our call.

More on 'Arafat Speech

LD081751 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1602 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Today brother leader Abu Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] called on the Arab League to immediately intervene to halt the extermination attacks on Palestinian camps in Beirut by the Amal gangs, the Lebanese Army and the gangs of Al-Asad which are in the third consecutive week.

This was said in the speech Abu Ammar delivered today to the emergency meeting of the Arab League's Ministerial Council, which began in Tunis this afternoon.

Abu Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Tunis early today from Amman.

Kuwait's Al-Rashid Speaks

LD091736 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 9 Jun (KUNA) — Kuwait today addressed a strong appeal here to the fraternal Lebanese Government to do whatever is necessary to halt the bloodshed to which the brothers in the Palestinian camps are being subjected, and reaffirmed its concern that Lebanon should be independent, united, and able to bolster its security progress under its legitimate authority.

The Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid made a speech before the conclusion of the emergency session of the Arab League Council which was devoted to the discussion of the massacres to which the Palestinian camps in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah are being subjected at the hands of elements of the Amal movement and the 6th and 8th Brigades of the Lebanese Army. Kuwait addressed a sincere appeal to fraternal Syria, due to the weight it represents and its distinguished relations with the situation in Lebanon, to make more efforts to help put an end to the fighting there.

The text of the speech delivered by Rashid al-Rashid follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate; Mr Secretary general; leaders of the delegations:

With utmost sadness and pain we have all followed the bloody fighting between the brothers-in-arms in Beirut and its consequent bloodshed which has led to many innocent victims, as well as the fact that this fighting represents a waste of pan-Arab energies and capabilities at a time when we are facing a ferocious enemy who has violated Arab sanctities and land and is still persisting in its challenge to our nation. This fighting also constitutes a weakening of our Arab nation's capabilities in confronting the many challenges it is encountering. We cannot confront these challenges while we are suffering from our current situation, in which there is a serious lack of the bonds of solidarity, unity, and coexistence, to say nothing about the disunity that really exists.

We realize the magnitude of the suffering being experienced by the Palestinian brothers while living away from their land and we are still hopefully looking forward to their return to their homeland.

In spite of our absolute faith in the pan-Arab duty of hosting and welcoming them, which is commissioned to us, we consider that the continuation of the Palestinian presence in the host Arab countries gives clear evidence that real progress towards solving the Palestinian issue has not been achieved during the past long years, as if this people is destined to remain prisoner of this severe suffering. This demands that all of us should call insistently on the international community to shoulder their historic responsibility towards this people.

Mr Chairman, Mr Secretary General, Messrs Heads of Delegations, you probably followed the news of those hard days which we lived in Kuwait, when the Amir's motorcade was exposed to a sinful incident. In spite of the troubles that his highness has gone through, following up the fighting between the brothers in the Palestinian camps in Beirut was at the forefront of his highness's matters of attention [words indistinct] the first, where his highness expressed, in his first words to the people of Kuwait after the incident, the pains he felt for the bleeding wounds in the Palestinian camps and for the terrifying destruction to which these camps were exposed. His highness also sent me to convey a message to his brother President Hafiz Al-Asad appealing to his to work with all fraternal Syria's means to put an end to the current fighting between the brothers. In view of that bloody tragedy we cannot but address an appeal from the bottom of our hearts to the fraternal Lebanese Government to continue to work in order to achieve a halt of the bloodshed which our brothers in the camps are being subjected to, while reaffirming our concern to see Lebanon united, independent, and able to bolster its security march under its legitimate authority. We also address a sincere appeal to fraternal Syria, due to the weight it represents and its distinguished relations, to make more efforts to help put an end to the fighting there.

We must address an appeal to the sides involved in the fighting to resort to (?the right path) and reason and to always give priority to the interest and the future of this nation, reminding

them always that they were comrades-in-arms and will remain so in the future.

Mr Chairman, Mr Secretary General, leaders of the delegations, perhaps you share our views that the events being witnessed in the Lebanese arena, the other events taking place in the Arab arena, and what these events represent — in terms of seriousness and negative aspects on the future of joint Arab action as well as the direct threat to the supreme interest these events constitute — require that there should be an Arab meeting at the summit level where our leaders can deal with our fateful issues on the condition that suitable circumstances should be made available prior to the convening of such a summit. The summit meeting should also be preceded by a ministerial meeting that would pave the way through study and discussion for the meeting of our leaders.

In conclusion, I hope that we will be able to reach a formula that will enable us to put an end to the continuous and bloody tragedy being experienced by our brothers there and that God will bless our work in these blessed days.

Morocco Seeks Arab Summit

JN091416 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1350 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 9 Jun (INA) — INA has learned that Moroccan King Hassan II has submitted a request to the Arab League Council, which is currently in session here, calling for an emergency Arab summit conference in Fes to discuss the current Arab situation. Arab League sources told an INA correspondent that the majority of Arab delegations participating in the current Arab League meetings supported the Moroccan king's proposal and emphasized during their discussion of the Moroccan memorandum the need to hold an emergency Arab summit.

It was also learned that Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' expressed his regime's objection to a summit. The Arab League Council is now discussing this subject prior to adopting a decision on it.

Arab League Agrees to Summit

LD091524 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1311 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 9 Jun (KUNA) — The Arab League Council approved here today the appeal by Moroccan King Hassan II to hold an emergency Arab summit. The date and agenda of the summit will be agreed during the coming meeting of the Arab League Council, which will be held in the Tunisian capital on 24 June."

King Hassan II addressed a cable to the Arab League Council, meeting today in emergency session, at the level of foreign minister or their representatives, requesting the session to discuss the subject of the massacres against the Palestinians in the Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Burajinah camps at the hands of the Amal movement, and the 6th and 8th Brigades of the Lebanese Army.

He said in the cable, "This issue alone faces us... the issue of Palestine and the Palestinian people. Apart from the Palestinian issue we do not think that there is anything else between the Arab countries that could disturb their relations."

He added: "The Palestinian issue is above all other secondary and bilateral considerations. The issue is the credibility of the Arabs and their ability to rise above personal considerations. Therefore I think that holding an emergency Arab summit, and quickly, is necessary. History, immediate history, and also our people will judge us on the seriousness with which we handle this matter."

In his cable, the Moroccan monarch pointed out: "In this case, Morocco proposed holding an emergency summit, because the problems presented, from the point of view of their volume, effects and dimensions, cannot find a reasonable, just and honorable solution, as far as history and its judgement on us are concerned, except within the framework of an emergency Arab summit, which has nothing to do with the ordinary Arab summit which will be held — God willing — in Saudi Arabia."

The Arab League Council decided at the end of its emergency session to hold another meeting on 24 June to listen to the report of League Secretary General Chedli Klibi on the adopted measures to guarantee the implementation of council's resolutions concerning the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Resolution on Camps Drafted

LD090907 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0732 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 9 Jun (KUNA) — At the end of a subsidiary meeting held last night which continued until dawn today, the Arab foreign ministers set up a 5-man committee comprising: Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab league; Rashid ibn 'Abdallah al-Nu'amyi, Bej' Ca'id es-Sebsi, and Ahmed Teleb Ibrahami, foreign ministers of the UAE, Tunisia, and Algeria; and Rashid al-Rashid, the Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, to draft the resolutions that will be issued at their emergency session which began yesterday to discuss the conditions of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi, told KUNA that there is a general trend by all the heads of the delegations participating in the meetings of the aforementioned emergency session to accept most of what is contained in the working paper presented by the PLO as a basis for the resolutions that will be issued at this session.

The Palestinian working paper contains a call for an immediate and comprehensive cease-fire, the lifting of the siege imposed on the Palestinian camps by the elements of the Amal movement and the 6th and 8th Brigades of the Lebanese Army, and the immediate withdrawal of the forces that are imposing the siege from the areas around the camps.

Council Calls for Cease-Fire

LD091534 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 9 Jun (KUNA) — The Arab League Council called here today for "an immediate and comprehensive cea e-fire, an end to the siege of the Palestinian camps around Beirut; the immediate withdrawal of the siege forces from the regions around the camps, the release of all detainees, and a commitment to respect the principles of Arab values."

At the end of a 2-day emergency session at the foreign ministry level, held at the invitation of the PLO to discuss the subject of the massacres of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps at the hands of Amal movement's elements and the 6th and 8th Brigades of the Lebanese Army, the Arab League Council called for "facilitating the mission of the International Red Cross and the missions of the Red Crescent in entering the Palestinian camps in order to evacuate the wounded, secure their safety, and give all types of medical aid."

The council also called for "returning all the evacuees to their homes and camps and giving them urgent assistance."

The council stressed "the commitment of the member-countries to give food and supplies to the inhabitants of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and the General Secretariat should bilaterally look for the means to convey these supplies to them."

The Arab League Council appealed to the Lebanese authorities to "cooperate and coordinate with the PLO in the affairs that concern the Palestinian presence and its safety. This is in accordance with the Arab League Charter and the resolutions of the Arab summits, especially those concerning the support of the PLO and of its political, information, and social missions."

The council stressed "its commitment to the independence, unity, and sovereignty of Lebanon," and also added, "in appreciation of the dangers that threaten the safety of Lebanon and the unity of its land and people, its commitment to the pan-Arab and historic responsibility which dictated to the Arab family to support Lebanon and help it to stop the continuation of the explosive situation, to supply the necessary guarantees to restore normal life in Lebanon, and to preserve its institutions and sovereignty."

The council commissioned the Arab League secretary general, Mr Chedli Klibi, "to contact all concerned parties to secure a cease-fire and the disengagement of the fighting parties and to assist in establishing security."

Al-Shar' Departs Tunis

JN100700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and his delegation returned to Damascus last night after heading the Syrian delegation to the emergency session of the Arab League Council, which concluded its work in Tunis yesterday evening. He was seen off at Tunis International Airport by Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general; 'Adnan 'Amran, Arab League assistant secretary general for political and international affairs; the Syrian charge d'affaires in Tunis; and the embassy staff.

In a statement to journalists at the airport, the minister said: In principle, we had a clear view regarding an emergency session of the Arab League Council being held to discuss domestic Lebanese issues in the absence of a Lebanese delegation. We believe that this is undesirable, because it could lead to complicating the issue instead of finding suitable solutions for it. He added: We felt an understanding by many brother ministers at the conference. He said: We clarified our positions that the national Lebanese movement and the national Lebanese resistance, headed by the Amal movement, which made great sacrifices in defending Lebanon and the Arab nation and was able to defeat the Zionist enemy, cannot be condemned or accused, even if some differences occur among brothers, as is sometimes the case in Beirut.

Al-Shar' added: We found response and understanding on this point from the brother ministers, and it was deleted from the working paper submitted at the beginning of the session. On the Arab summit conference, the minister pointed out that the summit conference issue was discussed, adding: We have a known and definite view regarding holding an Arab summit. Any Arab summit must be well prepared, have guaranteed results, and must contribute to solving chronic problems among many fraternal Arab states. At the same time, we fear that holding such a summit would lead to complicating the situation instead of improving it. The minister added: We also fear that some who are known for their capitulationist political moves would use such a summit as a cover to liquidate the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights. We are certainly against providing such a cover, because it would expose the Arab nation's interests to real and big dangers.

Voice of Palestine Views Arab League Session

GF100700 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] At last after the fighting around the Palestinian camps in Lebanon had entered its third week and Palestinian anguish had reached an indescribable level because of the frightening siege in which water, power, food, medicine, and aid for the wounded were stopped; after renegade gangs led by Nabih Birri in collaboration with the soldiers of the 6th and 8th brigades of the Lebanese Army acted as ugly as the gangs of the Phalangists and Sharon; and after the objections by the Lebanese authorities led by Amin al-Jumayyil and Syria's procrastination, the extraordinary council of the Arab League has held a meeting at the foreign ministry level.

The PLO asked for this meeting urgently because it knew that what is happening to the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps is an Israeli decision sponsored by the United States. Those involved include the gangs of Nabih Birri, Elie Habiqah, the Army of the Lebanese authorities, and an Arab army and its stoogies who all claim to be Arabs. Although they claim so, they are implementing a purely Israeli decision. This Israeli decision

was made this time by a certain sect and has taken grave sectarian and regional dimensions. In any case, Tel Aviv remains the originator of the decision regardless of its degreee of involvement, and the crime and abnormal behavior through which the decision was made and which has been carried out by local and Arab forces.

At this meeting, held after a 3-week delay, we would like to stress the following point:

Pledges are being made by those who are promoting Israeli interests and by those who are plotting and implementing these massacres against the Palestinian people. These massacres should not have any Arab support whatsoever.

The logic on which those who are making these Israeli pledges is fallacious, and only serves the Zionist enemy and the domination of this enemy's control over Arab destiny. For example, the distinguished relations between Syria and Lebanon only led to their leaders' bargaining on the Palestinian revolution and the PLO.

The grave events involving Nabih Birri intend, from the Israeli point of view, to distort the image of the Shi'ite sect in Lebanon and in the Arab nation. However, this Zionist interest, which Nabih Birri is intentionally fulfilling, will not succeed.

The links between the people of the Shi'ite sect in Lebanon with the Palestinian cause, which is the cause of Arabs and Muslims — these struggle links — are deeply rooted and stronger in face of the Israeli design and the designs of some renegades and plotters.

The years of common sufferings and common struggle will remain the basis of this cohesion, common destiny, indivisible friendship, and continuous relationship.

These massacres which are being perpetrated against the Palestinian people by some of the local tools and Arab parties are a calculated and dirty attempt to exonerate the Zionists from the Palestinian blood since this blood is being shed through Arab commitments to Israel, the sectarian cantons, and the suspected ambitions of some of the countries involved in the sectarian game.

PLO Condemns Kidnapping of UNIFIL Soldiers

GF092008 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] An official PLO spokesman has issued the following statement: The PLO condemns the kidnapping of 24 Finnish soldiers belonging to the UNIFIL forces in southern Lebanon by the Lahd forces with the help and support of Israeli forces. The PLO considers this immoral action an Israeli attempt to strike at the UN forces in order to carry out their agreement to hand over the security of southern Lebanon and the northern borders of occupied Palestine to the local sectarian forces which have accepted their role as a border guard and security belt for the Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

In a statement issued yesterday, the PLO also held the forces of the Amal movement and the Lebanese Army, which are supported by the special forces, fully responsible for kidnapping and detaining the UNRWA director, one of his assistants, and the Austrian ambassador to Lebanon.

The statement says: The militias of the Amal movement, supported by the forces of the Lebanese Army, and protected by the special forces, detained the UNRWA director, along with a senior UNRWA official, and the Austrian ambassador in Beirut. By carrying out this hostile action against the UN institutions supervising the affairs of Palestinians, the Amal movement aims at obstructing the UNRWA role in Lebanon. This is the same objective sought by Israel and the United States with regard to UNRWA operations. Likewise, the detention of the Austrian ambassador in Beirut by the Amal militas took place after Austria announced its complete willingness to extend humanitarian and medical aid to our people in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps and to bolster the capabilities of the hospital located in the Shatila camp. The PLO holds the Amal movement and the Lebanese Army — represented by the 6th and 8th Brigades — and some Arab forces — represented by the Al-Asad battalion — responsibile for these satanic actions against their civilian population and against UNRWA and UN civilian institutions which extend aid and humanitarian services to the Palestinian people in the camps.

BAHRAIN

Development Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

GF071644 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 7 Jun (WAKH) — Bahrani Minister of Development and Industry and Acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi returned from Al-Ta'if today after a several days visit to Saudi Arabia.

In an arrival statement, Al-Shirawi said that the visit was at the invitation of Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Ahmad Zaki Yamani to discuss cooperation in the field of oil between the two countries.

Demonstrations at Embassy in Damascus Protested

LD101332 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1242 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Jun (KUNA) — Kuwait today expressed its strong dissatisfaction with the staging of a demonstration against the Kuwaiti Embassy in Damascus in which anti-Kuwaiti slogans were shouted. Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, Foreign Ministry under secretary, summoned Syrian Charge d'Affaires Mahmud al-Maqdad to the Foreign Ministry to convey to him this dissatisfaction, because the Syrian ambassador is abroad. Al-Shahin expressed to the Syrian charge d'affaires Kuwait's strong dissatisfaction with the demonstration against the Kuwaiti Embassy in Damascus this morning and with its anti-Kuwait slogans. At the same time Al-Shahin reaffirmed Kuwait's eagerness for Kuwaiti-Syrian relations to continue on the basis of the principles of fraternity and mutual respect. He said that Kuwait sees this irresponsible act as doing great harm to these relations and departing from the usual basis of relations among brothers and friends.

KUNA has learned that the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry is about to submit a written memorandum to the Syrian authorities expressing Kuwait's dissatisfaction with this act, and demanding that such acts not be repeated. The memorandum will also ask for an official clarification of what has taken place.

A group of people demonstrated outside the Kuwaiti Embassy today and handed 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Mulifi, Kuwaiti charge d'affaires, a note containing their demands which included halting support for Iraq and releasing the Kuwait's detainees. The note included a threat to strike at Kuwait's interests at home and abroad.

Prime Minister Discusses Security Situation

GF090500 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1155 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, has stressed the necessity of following up and chasing any suspected elements in Kuwait and launching continuous campaigns to purify Kuwait from any law violaters.

During a meeting with Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad, the governers and senior officials at the Interior Ministry today, he stressed the need for firmness and sternness in applying laws, regulations, and systems on all and in all fields and called for treating violators and offenders without tolerance. The Kuwaiti heir apparent called for patience and consolidation of efforts to ensure the safety and confidence of the citizens who hope to see the security organs achieve a higher level of responsibility.

His highness affirmed that the government will spare no efforts in making all capabilities and essential requirements available for consolidating the efficiency of the security organs and developing their performance continuously so that they can continue to carry out their role perfectly and watch over the security of the homeland and the citizens. His highness also called on the citizens and residents to be vigilant and cooperate with the security men and police in maintaining the security of the country and the safety of the citizens.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah had reviewed with the interior minister, the governors, and the senior officials at the Interior Ministry the security measures taken after the sinful aggression against the motorcade of his highness the amir of Kuwait.

Prime Minister Views Security, Lebanon, Work Permits

GF091342 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 8 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] HH the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah has said Kuwait will not tolerate threats or blackmail and will maintain a tight security policy imposed after last month's assassination attempt on HH the amir.

In a meeting with newsmen, he said: "We have declared and declare again our rejection of threats and blackmail," Shaykh Sa'd said. "The government will continue its iron fist policy... the period of leniency is over."

The amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, escaped with scratches when a suicide driver rammed an explosives-packed car into his motorcade on May 25. Five people died in the blast. Shaykh Sa'd tacitly confirmed reports Kuwait might make possession of explosives a capital offence, saying the National Assembly was considering changing the laws on possessing explosives and amending those on capital offences.

Shaykh Sa'd said the new security measures were preventive and in the interests of the country and its citizens.

He said the Interior Ministry was studying amendments to the residency law, saying: "We will not hesitate to amend or enact a law whenever there is a pressing need."

Asked if there were plans to reconsider the situation of naturalised citizens, Shaykh Sa'd said the nationality law made provision for the authorities to withdraw citizenship in certain cases. Shaykh Sa'd said the government and the security forces would continue their policy of being firm and decisive.

"We are ready to shoulder the responsibility of protecting the dignity of Kuwait. This is our fate and we will never abandon these responsibilities, whatever the outcome may be," he said.

Shaykh Sa'd, who entertained the group of journalists to iftar, also referred to the situation in Lebanon, and urged all those involved to forget their differences and to work to save the country.

He said Arabs should realise that attempts were being made to divert attention from their common enemy. They should act together now to get the long-delayed Arab summit convened. Shaykh Sa'd said Kuwait was trying to find a formula to end the clashes in Lebanon. He recalled that the state minister for cabinet affairs, Rashid al-Rashid last week went to Damascus carrying a message from the amir to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, calling for swift action to end the Beirut bloodshed.

"Lebanon has suffered immensely, and for that reason, everyone should rise above their differences and work to end this situation," he said.

Shaykh Sa'd welcomed the Arab League Council meeting to be held today to discuss the Lebanon situation, and he called for steps to pave the way for an Arab summit to discuss all the problems facing the Arab and Islamic nation.

"The enemies of the Arab nation are interested in keeping the existing differences unsolved among Arab states and within individual states, so they will be diverted from facing the common enemy."

Shaykh Sa'd also referred to domestic issues, including the Al-Manakh crisis, the country's housing problem and the need for administrative reforms.

On the Al-Manakh crisis, he said the minister of finance and economy was exerting every possible effort and was continually holding meetings with the chairman of local banks and economists.

Discussing the decision by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour to suspend the issue of new work permits, Shaykh Sa'd said this was a first step towards organising immigration and the expatriate workforce.

He said within the next few days a study would be completed and new measures announced. "The door will be open for those who want to work in Kuwait, on the basis of the terms that are to be announced in the coming few days." he said.

Minister Al-Rashid Leaves for Arab League Meeting

LD081231 Kuwait KUNA in English 1146 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, June 8 (KUNA) — State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rashid and the accompanying delegation Saturday left here for Tunisia to attend the Arab League emergency meeting, to open tonight to discuss the situation in Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Rashid told KUNA upon departure that the Arab extraordinary session comes in response to a request submitted by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He added that the meeting will deal with the situation in the Palestinian camps in the light of the recent developments in Lebanon which has greatly affected "our Palestinian brothers, and naturally every Arab and Moslem feels pain toward the situation there."

The Kuwaiti minister said Kuwait calls for basic solutions to the problems facing the Arab nation and expresses regret over the situation in the Palestinian camps.

He hoped that this meeting will come out with solutions to stop the fighting between the Palestinian on one side and the Lebanese 'Amal movement and the army's sixth brigade on the other.

The Kuwaiti official also hoped that Lebanon will be united and sovereign and that the Arabs share a joint stance to defend all their achievements, especially that the Arab nation is witnessing a very difficult phase, where unity is the demand.

Al-Rashid is accompanied by head of the Arab affairs section at the Foreign Ministry's Political Department Khalid al-Jaralah and Faysal al-Mashan from the Political Department.

KUWAIT

PFLP Secretary General Habash Conducts Visit

Arrives 8 Jun

LD080848 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0844 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Jun (KUNA) — George Habash, the secretary general of the PFLP, arrived in Kuwait today on a brief visit, his first to Kuwait.

During the visit, Habash will call on Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah to congratulate him on his escape from the assassination attempt of last 25 May and to acquaint him with the conditions resulting from the Amal movement's attacks on the Palestinian camps in West Beirut.

George Habash is accompanied by Bassam Abu Sharif, member of the front's Political Bureau.

Meets With Foreign Minister

LD081319 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1245 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Jun (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir met today with PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash and the front's official spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif.

Abu Sharif told KUNA afterwards that discussions during the meeting covered the painful conditions in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and the massacres to which they are being exposed within the framework of the plan to liquidate the national armed Palestinian presence.

He added that the discussions also covered how to end the bloodshed and massacres, and how to lift the seige around the

Palestinian camps in Beirut. He affairmed that "the views of both sides on the reasons for what has happened and is still happening and the ways of stopping it were shared."

Abu Sharif said that during the meeting Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed Kuwait's support for the Palestinian people's struggle and legitimate rights, including their right to protect themselves.

Dr George Habash and Abu Sharif are scheduled to meet with the amir of Kuwait tomorrow to congratulate him on his safety and acquaint him with the conditions in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, the massacres, and the total seige they are being subjected to.

Meets Amir, Prime Minister
LD091231 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1244 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Jun (KUNA) — PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash conferred here today with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Sabah and congratulated him on his safety after the assault against his motorcade on 25 May.

Dr Habash conferred earlier today with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister.

There is no official information yet about what was discussed during the two meetings, but it is expected that they concentrated on reviewing the latest Palestinian developments and the camps war, being carried out by the Lebanese Amal movement against the Palestinian camps in West Beirut.

The amir has expressed his sorrow for what the Palestinian camps witnessed of massacres at the hands of Amal militias, and sent Rashid al-Rashid, the Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs, to Damascus to convey a message to Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian president, appealing to him to intervene to stop the camps war.

Dr Habash who is paying his first official visit to Kuwait has conferred with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and, according to what was mentioned, discussed the painful situation in the Palestinian camps in West Beirut.

Stresses Need for PLO Unity
GF081546 Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Doha, 8 Jun (QNA) — PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash has stressed the necessity of unity for the Palestinian people within the framework of the PLO which not only represents a framework for the national forces in a patriotic front but also represents a national entity that embodys the national Palestinian identity. It is also the sole central framework that unites the Palestinian people on basis of a specific national program and specific objectives.

In a statement to the Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB* today, Dr Habash said that the historic victory represented by the PLO cannot be abandoned by establishing a new liberation organization. The framework of the broad national Palestinian front should not be confined to only certain factions. He said that on this basis the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine raised the slogan of PLO unity to a national level as a central objective toward which all forces should work.

Dr Habash pointed out that the nature of the struggle in the region between the imperialist and Zionist forces and the Arab national liberation movement shows that victory over the Zionists cannot be achieved in a short period of time. He stressed, at the same time, that the importance of the victories achieved through the Palestinian struggle in past years should not be belittled and that the march of armed struggle should continue against the Zionist enemy.

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Ends Visits to Jordan, Egypt
GF081400 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Excerpt] We have received the following statement from the Sultan's Court: His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id returned home safely this afternoon after making official visits to the fraternal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Egypt and private visit to Europe.

'Abdallah Views Gulf Security, PDRY, Mideast Peace
GF071256 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, has emphasized the need to decisively face acts of terrorism in the Gulf region in the framework of unified security in order to strike with an iron fist against saboteurs.

In a statement to ONA and the newspaper *'UMAN*, he called for adopting additional security measures to prevent the infiltration of foreign sabotage elements to the region. He said the facilities for the entry of foreigners should be strong to prevent the infiltration of such elements which exploit Gulf forgiveness and the cover of earning a living to carry out their criminal operations. He referred in this regard to the recent criminal aggression against the amir of Kuwait His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. He warned that any leniency in this regard will lead to more acts of sabotage and will allow foreign forces which use these elements to achieve their ambitions. He said security cooperation among GCC countries must basically concentrate on combatting such elements of sabotage. He noted that the investigation conducted on acts of terrorism and sabotage in the region has proved that foreign elements were behind these acts and that none of the sons of the Gulf has anything to do with such acts.

He called for toughness in the procedure of granting entry visas for foreign nationalties. He emphasized that the Sultanate does

not deny the entry of any Gulf citizen. However, measures taken in this respect cannot be made more simple or be given up. He expressed Oman's full solidarity with the Kuwaiti amir, Government, and people in any measures taken to combat and face terrorism. On the relations between Oman and the PDRY, the minister of state for foreign affairs expressed the hope that the PDRY and Omani ambassadors will present their credentials in Muscat and Aden. He noted that relations between the two countries are growing and progressing continuously. He added that he will visit the PDRY this summer in response to his brother PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali. He indicated that there is no link between bilateral relations and the border issue, which can be resolved amicably, through dialogue, and based on facts. On the effect of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war on the region's stability and security, the minister of foreign affairs emphasized the need for unifying international efforts with those of the GCC countries to put an end to this devastating war.

In reply to a question on the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move and the recent talks that King Husayn of Jordan held with U.S. Administration officials, he said: We consider the agreement between the Jordanian and U.S. sides to hold a meeting between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation a positive step which has thawed the stagnant issue. He added that the U.S. stand is a source of optimism. He hoped that Arab countries will find what will make them support the efforts being made by the Jordanian monarch, Egyptian president, and the PLO to ultimately reach direct negotiations based on the principle proposed by King Husayn — land for peace and the Palestinian people realizing their legitimate rights. Regarding the extraordinary meeting the Arab League has called for in Tunis to discuss the bloody incidents in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, he said: Oman will attend this meeting. He expressed the hope that the Arab League will be able to convince the warring parties in Lebanon to stop fighting to preserve lives.

QATAR

Foreign Minister Leaves for Arab League Meeting

GF081100 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al Thani left Doha for Tunis today. He is leading a delegation to the extraordinary meeting of the Arab League session which will be held there today.

SAUDI ARABIA

Sudan's President Siwar al-Dhahab Visits

Arrives in Jeddah

GF081404 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, arrived in Jeddah this afternoon on a visit to the Kingdom, during which he will perform 'Umrah.

He was received on arrival at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport by Amir of Mecca His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and a number of senior officials.

Received by King Fahd

GF081850 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Mecca, 8 Jun (SPA) — At the royal court in Mecca today His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, and the delegation accompanying him.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad ibn Sa'ud; His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn Khalid ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and general inspector; their royal highnesses the princes; clergymen; ministers; and senior officials. They all had breakfast with his majesty.

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab held a bilateral meeting.

Arrives in Medina

GF091252 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1025 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Medina, 8 Jun (SPA) — General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, arrived in Medina today from Jeddah for a visit to the prophet's mosque and to perform prayers. He is accompanied by Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers.

Further on Visit of Kuwaiti Amir Jabir

Leaves Jeddah for Medina

GF070928 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0905 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Jeddah, 7 Jun (SPA) — Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, left Jeddah for Medina today. He was seen off at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah by Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the amir of Mecca; 'Abd al-'Aziz Jukhdar, chief of royal protocol in Jeddah; Major General Salih al-Sudays, commander of the western region; and other officials.

Arrives in Medina

GF071018 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The amir of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, arrived Medina from Jeddah today. He was received at Medina airport by Sa'd ibn Nasir al-Sudayri, secretary of the Medina Amirate; Major General Muhammad al-

Kharbush, commander of the Medina military region; and a number of officials.

After a short rest at Medina airport, his highness and the accompanying delegation left for the prophet's holy mosque for prayers and to visit the prophet's tomb. Minister of State Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud arrived with his highness the amir of Kuwait.

Departs for Home

GF071430 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1355 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Medina, 7 Jun (SPA) — His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, and the delegation accompanying him, left Medina today for Kuwait at the conclusion of a visit to the Kingdom, during which he performed the minor pilgrimage and visited the prophet's mosque.

He was seen off at Medina airport by Sa'd al-Nasir al-Sudayri, deputy amir of Medina; Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state, Cabinet member, and escort minister; 'Abd al-'Aziz Ilyas, director of the Office of Royal Protocol in Medina; Major General Muhammad al-Kharbush, commander of the Medina military region; Brigadier General Tahir Zayni, acting director of the Medina region police; and a number of senior civilian and military officials.

Defense Minister Receives YAR Presidential Envoy

GF081402 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and general inspector, received at his palace in Mecca today 'Abdallah ibn al-Ahmar, member of the YAR Advisory Council and envoy of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

His Excellency arrived in the Kingdom on a several days official visit during which he will hold contacts with a number of officials.

UAE

Foreign Minister Leaves for Arab League Meeting

GF081408 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jun (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, left Abu Dhabi today for Tunis heading his country's delegation to the extraordinary meeting of the Arab League Council which begins later today.

The Arab League Council, the current session of which is chaired by the UAE, will discuss the conditions of the Palestinians in the Lebanese camps and the prospects of holding an urgent Arab summit to discuss the current Arab situation.

'Official Source' Denies Oil Price Reduction

GF071855 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1820 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] An official source at the UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Ministry has denied a report carried today by a news agency in which it quotes Singapore commercial sources saying that the UAE has reduced its oil prices. The source said this was not true at all.

The source affirmed that the UAE has always adhered to OPEC resolutions.

The WAM oil editor has noticed that this rumor, which was spread today, aims at creating confusion in the oil market as part of the campaign carried out by some circles to put pressure on oil-producing countries so that they will reduce their oil prices several weeks before the convening of the OPEC conference.

PDRY

Prime Minister Confers With DFLP Leader

GF081740 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Today brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and prime minister, received in his office brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]. During the meeting they reviewed current developments in the Palestinian and Lebanese arenas in addition to the siege and the ugly massacres to which the Palestinian camps are being subjected. This serves the Zionist and imperialist goals, affects the capabilities of the Palestinian revolution, its struggle for attaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and its struggle alliance with the Lebanese people and their national movement.

Brother Hawatimah also apprised him of the latest developments in addition to all the efforts to end the fighting. He also discussed the continuation of the siege of the camps in addition to the abortive efforts to rescue the wounded and to provide necessary assistance to the camp residents.

The brother prime minister asserted the importance of unity in the Palestinian revolution and of a firm stand against all plots to overcome them. He reaffirmed the PDRY's principled support for the struggle of the Palestinian people until all their national rights have been attained.

Brother Hawatimah lauded the stand of the PDRY toward the Palestinian revolution and its move to end the bloodshed in Lebanon. He also praised the PDRY's experience, achievements, and progress to build a new Yemeni society under the YSP leadership.

The audience was attended by brother Abu Firas, DFLP representative in Aden.

Iranian Official Arrives on Business Trip

GF071733 Aden ANA in Arabic 1702 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Aden, 7 Jun (ANA) — Brother Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, political director general of the Arab and African Department at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, today arrived in Aden on a business trip to our country that will last several days.

In a statement to ANA, brother Lavasani said that he will hand a message to Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, from Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, concerning bilateral relations and the means of bolstering them.

He was received at the airport by a number of Foreign Ministry officials and Iranian Ambassador in Aden Hasan Aminian.

Received by Foreign Minister

GF081544 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, received today in his office brother Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, director general of Asian and African Affairs at the Iranian Foreign Ministry. The latter conveyed a message to him from his brother 'Ali Akbar Velyati, the Iranian foreign minister, pertaining to bilateral relations and means of developing them.

The audience was attended by brother Hasan Aminian, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Aden.

Received by YSP Secretary

GF091726 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, received at his office this morning the Iranian delegation led by brother Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, director general of the Asian and African Affairs Department at the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

During this meeting they exchanged views regarding the dangerous developments in the Lebanese arena resulting from the fighting and attacks against the Palestinian refugee camps and the consequent bad effects on the national ranks which are rejecting the defeatist designs and solutions proposed by U.S. imperialism. The two sides also discussed bilateral relations and means of developing and bolstering them. The audience was attended by Hasan Aminian, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Aden.

Mubarak Cited on Conditions To Promote Peace

NC080908 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has stressed that total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is an inevitable necessity. He said: "As far as I know, Israel will withdraw completely from Lebanon, but it seems that there is something impeding this withdrawal."

Regarding the presence of some Israeli experts in Lebanon, President Mubarak said: "I prefer that no one should stay in Lebanon. No Israeli must remain inside Lebanon."

Asked about the three conditions to stimulate the peace process, Mubarak said that the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is one of these conditions. The other conditions are solving the Tabah issue and showing flexibility toward the Palestinian issue.

'Abd al-Majid Urges Release of Captive UN Troops

NC080533 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has stated that the arrest of some personnel of the UN forces in southern Lebanon by the pro-Israeli forces represents a blatant violation of the agreements that delineate the areas of UNIFIL operation, as well as a violation of Security Council resolutions.

In a statement to be published in *AL-JUMHURIYAH* on 9 June, Dr 'Abd al-Majid calls for the immediate release of the UN personnel. He said that Israel must draw the attention of its protege — the Army of Southern Lebanon — to the fact that such illegal acts should not be repeated.

Mubarak Holds Talks With Visiting Omani Sultan

NC080625 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak and Omani Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id held talks this morning on the latest developments in the Middle East and bilateral relations during a meeting a little while ago at Cairo airport. The talks are part of the constant consultations between Mubarak and Qabus on regional issues and bilateral relations.

Talks 'Extremely Friendly'

NC080811 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun (MENA) — His Majesty Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id of Oman left Cairo airport this morning for home following a 90-minute meeting with President Husni Mubarak at Cairo Airport. President Mubarak saw Sultan Qabus off at the airport.

Responding to newsmen's questions following the meeting, President Mubarak said that the talks were extremely friendly and included a discussion of all Middle East problems. Asked about the discussions, Sultan Qabus said: My answer is identical to that of my brother President Mubarak.

Al-Baz on Sultan's Visit

NC080952 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the president's office for political affairs, has described today's meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Sultan Qabus of Oman as another round of talks to exchnage views on issues that were discussed during Sultan Qabus' previous visit to Egypt.

Responding to questions today following Sultan Qabus' departure, Al-Baz said that the Omani leader came to Egypt after holding several exchanges with British and other European officials. Sultan Qabus wanted to brief President Mubarak on the outcome of his visit to Britain, especially with regard to the following issues: The Gulf war and the mediation efforts underway to halt this war; and the Middle East situation, particularly the events in Lebanon, the Palestinian issue, and the possibilities of resuming the peace talks. Al-Baz said that during today's talks Mubarak and Qabus reviewed the situation following the Sultan's talks in Britain.

Al-Baz noted that President Mubarak is watching the developments in the region, the events in the Palestinian camps, and the possibility of the fighting extending to other Lebanese cities. He said that Egypt realizes the diplomatic steps that must be taken in this respect.

Asked whether these steps include exchanges with Syria, Al-Baz said that Syria is, in fact, in the thick of things and that the Syrians are in contact with all Lebanese parties and with certain Palestinians. It is clear that the Syrians are providing military supplies to certain Lebanese forces.

Responding to a question on whether Egypt is holding negotiations with Syria concerning the Lebanese problem, Al-Baz denied this. He said: We are not taking this into consideration. We are concentrating on how to end the bloodshed in Lebanon and on how to ensure the security of the Palestinians in Lebanon. It is natural that we are taking the whole situation into consideration with regard to the peace process.

Al-Baz said that any escalation of the tension in Lebanon will create an obstacle to peace because the parties involved in the conflict will not be able to find an opportunity for consultations in order to stabilize the situation there. He said that it is necessary to remove these obstacles to achieve a better atmosphere regarding the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Meets Romanian Official

NC081505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid met today with Dumitru Gheorghe, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is currently visiting Cairo. During the meeting various aspects of the Middle East situation and the recent exchanges and efforts made to revive the Palestinian issue and the peace process were reviewed. Ways of bolstering bilateral relations were also discussed.

Yugoslav Delegation Arrives for Visit

NC081538 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun (MENA) — Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 2-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

Upon arrival, the Yugoslav foreign minister stated that he brings a verbal message from the Yugoslav president to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. He added that during his visit he seeks to continue the dialogue between the two friendly countries, with the ultimate goal of consolidating cooperation on current issues and bilateral relations.

Dizdarevic expressed his country's dismay at the massacres taking place in Lebanon against the Palestinian people, who are fighting for their homeland, freedom, and legitimate rights. He stated that his country demands a prompt end to this slaughter, because the Palestinians pay too much everywhere.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who welcomed the Yugoslav foreign minister at the airport, said that Dizdarevic's visit to Cairo will be an occasion to promote bilateral relations and to enhance the Egyptian and Yugoslav roles in the Nonaligned Movement, especially since Yugoslavia has a leading role in the movement.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that Egypt and Yugoslavia will examine common issues, and that the talks will involve discussion on international and regional issues. Official Egyptian-Yugoslav talks are to begin tonight. The Yugoslav Ambassador to Cairo and Assistant Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi were among those who met the Yugoslav foreign minister at the airport.

Discussions Held

NC081915 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Official talks between Egypt and Yugoslavia opened tonight. Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid leads the Egyptian delegation and Raif Dizarevic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, leads the Yugoslav delegation.

The two delegations reviewed developments in the Middle East in the light of Egypt's efforts to achieve a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem. They expressed their belief in the need for a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and for an end to the massacres of Palestinians in Lebanon.

The two delegation examined the situation in the Gulf area and expressed support for efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war, stressing the nonaligned role. They also discussed arrangements for the nonaligned foreign ministers conference, scheduled to be held in Angola in September.

Finally, the Egyptian and Yugoslav delegations discussed bilateral relations and agreed on the need to enhance bilateral cooperation and trade.

Mubarak Meets Foreign Minister

NC091044 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jun (MENA) — At Al-'Urubah Palace this morning, President Husni Mubarak received Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic, who is currently visiting Egypt.

Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and Yugoslav ambassador in Cairo Lazor Zivuli attended the meeting.

Statement Issued

NC091220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jun (MENA) — Following his meeting with President Mubarak today, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic made a statement in which he praised the relations of cooperation and friendship between Egypt and Yugoslavia. He said: President Mubarak is a dear friend. We welcome him at any time. We know that the Egyptians share similar feelings toward the Yugoslav leaders and the Yugoslav president.

The Yugoslav foreign minister said: I conveyed to President Mubarak an oral message, as well as greetings, from the Yugoslav president. I also briefed him on Yugoslavia's position on various issues of mutual interest. He added that Egyptian-Yugoslav relations are excellent and that meetings are necessary between officials of the two countries on all levels.

The Yugoslav foreign minister explained that bilateral relations were reviewed during the meeting. He said: We evaluated these relations positively. We also discussed what must be done to maintain and to further develop these good relations.

He explained that there is an identity of views on the status of bilateral relations. There is also a mutual desire to develop and expand the scope of these relations.

He added: We discussed in detail the Nonaligned Movement and the actions which we must all take within the movement with regard to important international political issues. We also discussed the movement's role in solving sensitive international issues, such as the Middle East crisis, the Iraq-Iran war, the problems of Latin America, and South Africa. We also discussed the movement's role in solving current international economic problems.

The Yugoslav foreign minister said discussions also dealt with preparations for the nonaligned ministerial meeting in Luanda, as well as with preparations for the Nonaligned Summit Conference scheduled for next year. The Yugoslav foreign minister noted that both Egypt and Yugoslavia have explained their special interest in the necessity of a solution for the Middle East crisis, as well as in the need for the two countries and nonaligned states to play an effective role in resolving this very sensitive issue which has been going on for many years, given that the Middle East is an area of special importance for the world.

He added: We talked about all these issues with complete honesty and within the framework of the strong friendship and ancient traditions that link our two countries.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid emphasized the importance of Egyptian-Yugoslav relations. He described them as friendly and cordial and said that there is full cooperation in all spheres.

He explained that today's meeting between President Mubarak and the Yugoslav Foreign Minister provided an opportunity to review international issues and bilateral relations.

He said: As the Yugoslav foreign minister has stated, today's meeting provided an opportunity to hold a frank exchange of views on all topics.

Dizdarevic Concludes Visit

NC091622 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary of foreign affairs, left Cairo this evening following a 2-day visit, during which he was received by President Mubarak and Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. He also met with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to discuss international issues of common concern and the Nonaligned Movement's role in contributing toward ending the Iran-Iraq war. They also discussed bilateral relations and ways of bolstering them in various areas.

'Aziz Leaves for Arab League Session in Tunis

JN071324 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1304 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Baghdad for Tunis today to lead Iraq's delegation to the Arab League Council's emergency session to be held there tomorrow. The Arab League Council will be discussing the agent Amal militia's aggression against the Palestinian people in Lebanon. The 'Aziz delegation includes Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Taha Yasin al-'Ali and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

Ramadan Addresses Popular Army Fighters

JN071603 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and commander in chief of the Popular Army, has stated that the sons of Iraq under the nation's leader President Saddam Husayn will continue their sweeping victories and will further tear the bodies of enemy troops until the aggressors come to their senses and disgacefully submit to Iraqi might. Addressing a ceremony at a training camp in Salah al-Din Governortate to bid farewell to a new Popular Army group that was leaving for the front to defend the nation's pride and sovereignty, Ramadan said that the sons of the two rivers have realized victory over the Iranian regime's forces of aggression from the first day of the war, when they prevented them from stepping on chaste Iraqi soil. He added that the Iraqi people's victories over the past 5 years have been realized through our sons' great sacrifices, and through sound planning and preparations on both the party and military levels. This has proved that our creative ability and resources are limitless, and that Iraq is progressing in all fields. He noted that the ability of the Popular Army formations, which had the honor of repulsing the aggression at the side of our daring Armed Forces, is being continuously enhanced in both quality and quantity, and that the Popular Army has been transformed from small armed formations into brigade formations in war sectors. These forces have fought great, important battles in the history of our just war. Ramadan pointed out that the secret of the Popular Army's success in carrying out its duties in such a splendid manner is the principled basis on which this armed organization was built. Ramadan conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings, appreciation, and pride to the fighters, and wished them success and a triumphant return after realizing decisive victory over the tyrant clique.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,858

JN071755 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,858 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Days of glory are created by the sons of proud Iraq through their adherence to their ancient nation's principles and high ideals; their continuous fight in defense of the land, sovereignty, honor, and bright future; and their diligent efforts to raise the banner of Iraq, the model of freedom, security, pride, and prosperity.

These are days of shame, defeat, and humiliation for those who covet our land and begrudge our progress, the stability of our country, and the happiness of our people. Our Armed Forces are continuing to crush the evil groups both deep inside their territory and in all parts of the front.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force will continue to attack the tyrant clique every day, nay every hour, in order to destroy their dens from over their heads and eliminate the basis of their aggression. Our Air Force eagles have carried out the following heroic missions:

a. Our Air Force planes launched three successive raids on the city of Tehran, the capital of the aggressors at 0250, 0300, and 0305 today [2250, 2300, and 2305 GMT on 6 June]. Our planes violently pounded their targets.

b. At 1000 today, seven planes carried out a destructive raid on the city of Ilam, fragmenting their targets.

c. At 1000 today, eight planes carried out a lightning blow against the Sardasht military camp, annihilating the Khomeynites' remnants and equipment and leaving flames and explosions in all parts of the camp.

d. At 1005 today, eight planes pounded selected targets in the city of Arkavaz, destroying their targets.

e. At 1030 today, four planes carried out a destructive raid on selected targets in the city of Abadan, fragmenting their targets.

Having carried out these heroic missions, the eagles of the two rivers safely returned with their planes, in God's care.

2. In order to direct more stabs against the tyrant clique, our missile forces directed concentrated strikes at selected targets in the city of Ilam at 2130 yesterday, wiping out their targets.

3. Also at 2130 yesterday, our brave artillery men directed their destructive strikes at selected targets in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb, setting their targets on fire.

4. Our heroic helicopter pilots continue to launch their heroic operations against enemy units, inflicting painful death on enemy troops and wreaking massive losses among their ranks. In combat missions east of Basra and east of Tigris, our helicopters destroyed 7 troop concentrations, 2 boats, 10 infantry positions, 13 hardware stockpiles, 1 vehicle, and 2 hideouts.

5. Our forward units in the central sector directed artillery and tank fire at enemy positions. They destroyed eight infantry positions and two hardware stockpiles, killed three enemy personnel, and wounded others.

6. Our forward formations opened artillery fire on enemy units east of Basra, destroying eight hardware stockpiles and one

infantry position and burning three vehicles. Our forward observation posts saw explosions and fire in enemy positions.

7. An enemy group attempted to advance toward the positions of one of our units east of Tigris, but our fighters confronted it, using all types of weapons, and forced it to flee.

8. Our artillerymen directed their fire at selected enemy targets in the Maysan sector, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment and creating fires that were seen by our forward units.

9. The tyrant clique's forces shelled Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Sayyid Sadiq, Halabjah, and Khurmal with heavy artillery.

10. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 June 1985

Infiltration in South Denied

JN081431 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1412 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has strongly denied Iranian claims about launching a raid across the Shatt al-'Arab. In a statement to INA today, the spokesman said that not a single Iranian soldier attempted to cross the river and that such hollow claims provoke sarcasm and prove that the Iranians are suffering from frustration after the Iraqi air raids deep inside Iran. They have resorted to lies in order to justify their inability to face these raids.

In conclusion, the spokesman challenged Iran to offer any evidence to show that their had been a battle in the Shatt al-'Arab sector.

Communique No 1,859

JN081737 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,859 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 8 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With each passing day, the world realizes more and more that Iraq, which defends its land and people and which struggles for noble human values and for preserving its sound social system, has an outstanding, sincere, and courageous leadership represented by the president, may God preserve him; possesses great popular resources; and enjoys brave competent Armed Forces. Iraq's call for peace is a response to its values. Iraq is motivated by its desire to employ its human and material resources in the service and happiness of man. On the other hand, the tyrant clique has never and will never enjoy the respect of anyone, except Zionists and the so-called Arabs who sympathize with it. This is because falsehood is abhorent and the call for the continuation of war, anarchy, and destruction cannot be acceptable by sound minds or well-meaning people. God Almighty wants to clearly uphold justice over falsehood. And while Iraq's victories are escalating and the brave sons of Iraq are roaming Iranian airspace at will, events are proving the tyrant clique's frustration and isolation and exposing its lies and charlatanism, thus increasing its humiliation. The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. At 0555 [0155 GMT] today, two enemy planes attempted to penetrate our international border in the Diyala Governorate. Our air defense men in the II Army Corps sector intercepted them and shot down one of them, an F-4, at 0600. The two pilots of the plane were captured. Thus, our answer to the Iranian rulers' lies was immediate. This is a punishment for the liars.

2. Continuing to implement the Iraqi people's will of pounding the Khomeyniite dens deep in their own territory, our Air Force planes carried out the following heroic missions:

a. At 2328 last night, our planes carried out a destructive strike on the capital of the aggressors, Tehran, leaving columns of smoke rising over it.

b. At 2400 last night, the Air Force eagles dealt another destructive blow to the evil dens in Tehran, violently pounding them.

c. At 2320 last night, our heroic eagles attacked and destroyed their targets in Esfahan.

d. At 1030 today, eight planes carried out a thundering raid on the city of Arkavaz [Qal'eh Darreh], and tore up their targets.

e. At 1040 today, eight planes launched a crushing raid on the city of Ilam, smashing their targets.

f. At 1040 today also, eight other planes attacked selected targets in the city of Juy Zar and pounded their targets.

g. At 1040 today also, four of our planes attacked the city of 'Abadan, wreaking destruction on their targets.

h. At 1300 today, one of our planes dealt crushing blows to the city of Kashan.

After carrying out their missions with their well known accuracy and precision, our eagles returned safely to base, in God's care and under His protection.

3. Our helicopter pilots continued their heroic missions over enemy positions and remnants east of Tigris, dealing them direct hits and destroying seven infantry positions, killing those manning them. They also destroyed one medium machinegun emplacement. Our helicopter pilots returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. Our capable forward units opened fire on enemy positions, gun emplacements, and other forified positions east of Basra, inflicting massive losses. Our forces destroyed many hardware stockpiles, one infantry position, and two vehicles. Our forces also killed one enemy soldier and started fires in other enemy positions, destroying two hardware stockpiles.

5. Two of our forward units carried out violent attacks using mortars and launchers on enemy positions in the central sector. They destroyed an enemy infantry position, which was set on fire. They also destroyed one medium machinegun and one hardware stockpile.

6. Using artillery and other units, our units pounded enemy positions and vehicles east of Tigris, scoring direct hits. They destroyed one enemy observation post and damaged one vehicle.

7. The tyrant clique's forces shelled Basra, Khanaqin, Badrah, Zurbatiyah, Al-Shihabi, Sayyid Sadiq, Halabjah, Khurmal, and Darband-e Khan with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 June 1985

Communique No 1,860

JN091718 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,860 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 9 Jun 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With its wise, brave, loyal, and sincere leadership; with its firm conviction in the justice of its cause; with its solid domestic front; and with the equipment in its possession, Iraq is today enjoying all the factors of victory. In contrast, our enemy's capabilities are collapsing. It lacks the objective justifications for its existence and is undergoing a worsening state of weakness, chaos, and confusion because the tyrannical clique is insisting on a false and lost cause, is fumbling with its problems, and is daily revealing its inability, except for lies, charlatanism, grudge, and obscene and vulgar talk. Our Armed Forces, which are the best example of the exuberant capabilities of an ancient people, are continuing their heroic jihad, with God's help, in order to establish peace and humiliate the advocates of war and aggression.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Once again the devils' dens were subjected to violent bombardment in their capital, Tehran. At 1609 [1209 GMT] today the valiant eagles of the air destroyed the pillars of aggression in Tehran. After pounding their targets with the power of justice, they returned safely to base.

2. Throughout today, our Air Force planes carried out other missions as follows:

a. At 0930 eight aircraft launched a successful raid on selected targets in the city of Zarneh, destroying them.

b. At 0930 eight other aircraft launched a new destructive raid on the city of Ilam, devastating their targets.

c. At 1100 eight aircraft delivered lightning strikes against the camp and city of Robat, destroying the Khomeyniite remnants and both devastating and setting their equipment on fire.

d. At 1600 other planes raided the city of Hamadan, causing destruction.

e. At 1600 four planes carried out a successful raid on the city of Abadan, destroying their targets.

f. At 1600 our Air Force planes carried out a lightning raid on the city of Qazvin in the farthest northern part of Iran.

After carrying out all these missions, the eagles of the air returned safely to base with God's protection.

3. The helicopter cavaliers carried out capable aerial sorties over enemy forces opposite our units' positions in the East of Tigris sector, delivering effective strikes. They destroyed one boat, four troop assembly points, five infnatry positions, and one bunker.

4. Several units of our forward formations in the central sector of the operational theater delivered impetuous and effective artillery and tank strikes against the enemy positions and observation posts, destroying 11 infantry positions with their occupants killed or wounded and setting 1 observation post on fire. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from the enemy positions.

5. Formations from our forward units used heavy artillery to strike at enemy artillery emplacements and troop positions in the East of Basra sector, destroying two guns and three hardware stockpiles, in addition to other losses in men and equipment.

6. One of our brave artillery units delivered a concentrated strike against enemy positions opposite our units' positions in the East of Tigris sector, scoring direct hits. They destroyed three enemy vehicles and one heavy gun.

7. One enemy soldier was killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

8. The forces of the criminal and tyrannical clique shelled Basra, Badrah, Khanaqin, and Halabjah with heavy artillery.

9. A group of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 June 1985

Al-Rifa'i, Al-Qasim, ibn Shakir Return to Amman

JN091745 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i returned to Amman this evening after a working visit to Britain during which he participated in His Majesty King Husayn's talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and senior British officials. He was received at the airport by Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister, and a number of ministers.

Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, returned to Amman from New York this evening after participating in the official talks His Majesty King Husayn held with U.S. officials.

General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, also returned to Amman this evening after participating in His Majesty King Husayn's talks with U.S. and British officials during his majesty's official visits to the United States and Britain. He was received by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, his aides, and the Armed Forces inspector general.

Prince Hasan Contacts Iraqi President 9 Jun

JN091147 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Amman —His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, held a telephone contact with His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, today. He inquired about the developments in the situation on the front in light of the continuous Iranian aggressions. His Highness also conveyed His Majesty King Husayn's greetings to President Saddam and his majesty's appreciation for the courageous Iraqi stand before the Iranian challenge. His highness the regent briefed His Excellency President Saddam on the firm and clear pillars of the Jordanian stand that His Majesty King Husayn presented during his talks with U.S. President Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

His Excellency President Saddam reassured his highness about the steadfastness of the front and fraternal Iraq's ability to confront the Iranian aggression.

Al-Masri Meets UN Secretary General in New York

JN071135 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] New York —Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York last night. During the meeting, the foreign minister reviewed the results of His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the United States and his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. They also exchanged viewpoints regarding the role that the United Nations could play in holding an international conference for peace in the Middle East.

Al-Masri Ends U.S. Visit

JN080743 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
8 Jun 85 pp 1, 15

[By Sa'd al-Silawi]

[Text] Amman —Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri returned to Amman yesterday evening after participating in the talks which His Majesty King Husayn held with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Senior U.S. officials on efforts being exerted to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the region.

In a statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, al-Masri said that the Jordanian side affirmed the importance of convening an international peace conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties concerned, including the PLO.

The foreign minister pointed out the importance of the talks held with the U.S. side and the honorable pan-Arab stand which King Husayn reviewed in the service of the Palestine cause and the higher Arab interests.

The king asserted the need for a comprehensive and permanent solution in the region and for the PLO to play a basic role within the framework of an international conference on the bases of international legitimacy, the Fes summit resolutions, and the principles of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Al-Masri noted that he met with UN Security General Javier Perez de Cuellar and briefed him on the results of Jordan's talks with U.S. officials, especially regarding the convening of an international conference in which the international organization and its secretary general will play a big and effective role.

Al-Masri pointed out that he and the secretary general made a comprehensive assessment of the results of contacts concerning the convening of an international confernece. He noted that the UN secretary general will hold contacts with U.S. officials to achieve a just peace in the region.

Jordanian-Palestinian Committee Ends Meetings

JN071729 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1615 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the steadfastness of our Palestinian people in the occupied homeland concluded its meetings in Amman today.

The committee discussed coordination and cooperation between the two sides to reinforce the steadfastness of the Palestinians in the occupied homeland.

The Palestinian side to the meeting was headed by brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. The Jordanian side was headed by Hasan al-Kayid, Jordan's minister of interior.

'Arafat Receives Algerian Envoy in Amman

JN071717 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the Algerian ambassador to Jordan at his place of residence in Amman yesterday. They discussed the grave situation prevailing in the Palestinian camps in Beirut as a result of the continued military attacks; the military, supply, and health siege; the spread of epidemics in the besieged camps; and the efforts to prevent moving the wounded from the camps.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar asked the Algerian ambassador to convey an important and urgent message to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid dealing with the grave situation and the convening of the urgent Arab League Council session.

'Arafat Departs Amman

JN072126 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has expressed his thanks, and those of the PLO Executive Committee, to His Majesty King Husayn for his principled, committed stand on the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and their right to self-determination, and because of the importance of convening an international peace conference to be attended by the permanent members of the Security Council and all parties concerned, including the PLO, in order to bring about a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Arab region.

Before leaving Amman this evening, he added that regarding the urgent Arab League Council meeting, complete coordination took place between the Jordanian and Palestinian delegations at all levels. He said that the agenda includes the subject of convening an Arab summit conference. 'Arafat also expressed hope that the Arab League Council will rise to meet the challenges represented by the massacres being committed against the Palestinians and by the conspiracy aimed at removing the Palestinians from Lebanon. He was seen of by Dr Sami Jawdah, minister of state for parliamentary affairs; Dr Tahir Kan'an, occupied territories minister; Brigadier 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member; the chief of protocol at the Jordanian Foreign Ministry; the director of the commander in chief's office; and the director of the PLO office in Amman. It has been learned that 'Arafat will participate in the urgent Arab League Council session due to begin in Tunis tomorrow.

King Husayn Meets With Thatcher in United Kingdom

For London and Amman coverage of the visit to the United Kingdom by King Husayn, including his meetings with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, see the United Kingdom section of the 10 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

ASL Takes UNIFIL Soldiers Hostage in South

Group Attacks Lahd Headquarters

NC071236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Statement issued by Lebanese National Resistance Front on 7 June]

[Text] A national resistance group attacked the headquarters of agent Antoine Lahd in Al-Qantarah today. The group arrested 12 members belonging to agent Lahd's militias after a clash during which one member of our group was wounded.

ASL Detains UNIFIL Soldiers

JN081606 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] News media have reported that the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] detained 24 soldiers of the Finnish contingent operating within the UN forces in southern Lebanon on 7 June 1985, in response to the Finnish contingent detaining 12 ASL soldiers. Due to the conflicting and contradictory stories on this event that have distorted the real situation, and in order to reach the truth, a spokesman for the ASL Command has stated the following:

On 7 June 1985, a group from the Finnish contingent operating within the UN force, estimated at 50 elements and supported by 3 armored carriers, besieged an ASL position in the town of Al-Qantarah, captured 12 ASL soldiers, and disarmed them. Later, the commander of the Finnish contingent handed them over to the Amal movement near the village of Al-Ghanduriyah, in an area where the ASL has no presence. Thus, the Finnish contingent has exposed the lives and safety of these soldiers to threats. In light of this situation, ASL forces were forced to reply in kind to this operation. They arrested a number of Finnish contingent elements and disarmed them. The ASL is prepared to release them when the Finnish contingent returns the kidnapped elements, with their arms, to the ASL Command.

Concluding, the spokesman said that the ASL Command regrets this incident and hopes that it will not be repeated. This command does not wish to regard the release of the Lebanese soldiers by the Finnish contingent outside the area where the ASL is deployed as an action based on certain grounds. [Sentence as heard]

The ASL Command reiterates its determination to preserve the safety and dignity of its elements as well as the security of its positions. On this occasion, the ASL command would like to warn all the parties concerned against pursuing aggresive action. The ASL Command would find itself forced and committed to realiate in the way it deems proper. It will also review its methods of retaliation in the future if such aggressions are repeated.

Finally, the ASL Command spokesman calls on all the media to verify their reports before publishing them.

Birri on Conditions for Release

NC081225 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri said this afternoon that he rejects the release of Lahd's militiamen whom the national resistance has detained in Al-Qantarah township. He communicated this position to the Finnish charge d'affaires who visited him this afternoon and who suggested that agent Lahd's militiamen be released in order to secure the release of the Finnish soldiers detained in the south yesterday. Minister Birri said that it would be possible to release the captive militiamen of agent Lahd if two conditions are met:

1. If all the remaining prisoners in 'Atlit, including brother Ni'mah Hasim, are released by Israel.

2. If Israel and its followers withdraw immediately from the entire District of Jazzin and hand it over to the Lebanese Army.

Birri emphasized that there could be no discussion outside of this context.

French Colonel Held

NC091433 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] The UNIFIL spokesman, Timor Goksel, this morning announced that a French colonel was kidnapped by Lahd's South Lebanon Army while on a mission to Al-Qantarah to discuss the release of the detained Finnish soldiers. The French colonel is being held in Al-Qantarah along with two Finnish soldiers while the other 19 have been moved to an unknown location.

Lahd Orders Colonel's Release

NC091550 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1530 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] The commander of the South Lebanon Army [ASL] Brigadier Antoine Lahd says he has given orders for the immediate release of the French colonel of UNIFIL detained by the ASL today. He added that the Finnish soldiers were safe and sound, but affirmed that they would not be released unless the Amal movement freed the south Lebanon soldiers it has detained.

Lahd on French Colonel Release

JN100755 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] command released French Colonel Jean-Michel Bilemdjian yesterday afternoon from the group it has arrested that is affiliated with the Finnish UNIFIL battalion, after it was proven that he had nothing to do with the June aggression against an ASL position. General Antoine Lahd announced this at his news conference yesterday afternoon. Lahd reassured the journalists that the detainees are safe and being treated well by the ASL.

Lahd then made the following remarks: The initiative of releasing the French officer after the three Finnish soldiers were released should not be misconstrued; it should not be interpreted that the ASL command will release the arrested Finnish soldiers one after the other. The 20 arrested soldiers will not be released before the ASL soldiers are safely returned to their command. The ASL command considers the event to be between this command and the UNIFIL command. Consequently, the return of the Lebanese soldiers is UNIFIL's responsibility.

Gen Lahd then informed the journalists of a new development at the UNIFIL command. UNIFIL Commander General William Callaghan suggested investigating the event. Gen Lahd agreed to this suggestion. One of the UNIFIL commander's aides is expected to begin the investigation today.

Answering a question on whether he has been pressured by Israel to release the Finnish soldiers, Gen Lahd said he continuously exchanges opinions with the Israeli officials on this and other important subjects. He said that the state of Israel does not resort to any pressure. He said that he does not expect Israel to pressure him to retreat from his position, especially since the state of Israel knows that the ASL is the aggrieved party and the Finnish battalion is the aggressor.

Answering a question on his opinion of and position on UNIFIL, Gen Lahd said: We respect these forces, and appreciate their mission in Lebanon. However, we reject any aggression by these forces against our elements, positions, and equipment, because such a hostile stand by UNIFIL is considered a violation of its mission.

It has been learned that UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has instructed the UNIFIL command to establish a commission of inquiry into the event. The commission is expected to complete its mission before UN Assistant Secretary General Brian Urquhart arrives in Israel the day after tomorrow, Wednesday.

American University Dean Kidnapped in Beirut
NC100808 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] To clarify the abduction of Thomas Sutherland, the American University of Beirut [AUB] issued a statement after a number of officials met at the university. The statement says:

Thomas Sutherland, dean of the agricultural and food faculty, was kidnapped at 1830 yesterday, Sunday, on the airport road. He was in a university car, and was heading from Beirut Airport to his home on the university campus. The statement adds that gunmen in several cars intercepted the U.S. official's vehicle, shot at its tires, and fired into the air. They later kidnapped Dean Sutherland. The university administration also points out that it has been in urgent touch with official circles and various leaders, and has called on them to help secure the release of Dean Sutherland. Sutherland returned to Beirut from the United States yesterday to supervise the holding of examinations and to work on the summer course for students in the school of agriculture.

Al-Jumayyil Reviews Current Political Developments
NC091320 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Correspondents who visited President Amin al-Jumayyil in Bikfayya today quoted him as saying that there has been a number of positive developments following the recent Lebanese-Syrian summit to enable the drafting of possible final solutions for the problems in the Lebanese arena. But President al-Jumayyil noted that these solutions cannot become reality by merely pushing a button because matters have become very complicated as a result of 10 years of local, regional, and foreign intervention, and thus more follow up is required.

The president stressed that the next few months could be decisive for the Lebanese crisis. He expressed his satisfaction with the Syrian position. He said that the Syrian authorities are eager for Lebanon to achieve peace in order to restore its independence because this will bring relaxation and stability to Syria and the region.

The president added: All the hands extended to help Lebanon are not a substitute for the solidarity of the Lebanese and for their cooperation to solve their issue. He expressed satisfaction with the fact that this solidarity has become reality and that communications with the parties concerned with Lebanon's crisis have demonstrated that everyone is now convinced that the regime's options are sound. He added that everyone who has achieved victories on the ground now find themselves in an embarrassing situation. Some of these parties may have reached a dead end. Everyone has become convinced that legitimacy is the sole guarantor of Lebanon's safety and unity within the framework of expanded decentralization that brings forth reassurance, stability, and social and economic prosperity. All of these issues are contained in the current government's policy statement.

President al-Jumayyil noted that work is underway to merge the Lebanese Army brigades so that they will be a physical and moral force that will guarantee peace and stability in Lebanon. He stressed that the regime is open to all, is aware of political facts at all levels, and is capable of absorbing all contradictions and of rallying the parties around the interests of Lebanon.

Regarding the Jazzin issue, he said: We are using influential international diplomacy to pressure the parties involved in the Jazzin issue to overcome the difficult phase and to keep this area a place where people can coexist. Any segregation of the population means segregating the homeland and cutting it up into pieces.

Karami on Arab League Meeting, Damascus Summit
NC091441 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today made a statement about the Lebanese crisis and the latest developments in the area. He referred specifically to the situation in Tripoli, which he condemned categorically.

Regarding the Arab League meeting in Tunis, Premier Karami stated that Lebanon did not attend for reasons which have already been clearly stated; namely, that although we condemn what is happening in the camp, we cannot allow any unauthorized intervention into the internal affairs of Lebanon.

Premier Karami reiterated the necessity for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 425, which specifices the urgency of a complete withdrawal of all foreign occupying forces from Lebanon in a bid to ensure Lebanon's sovereignty.

As for Jazzin, Prime Minister Karami declared that the legitimate authorities should take over and supervise the security and stability of the area. Finally, Prime Minister Karami referred to the Damascus summit and said that firm positions have to be taken and held so that the way may opened for cooperation and coordination with Syria.

Junblatt Criticizes Al-Jumayyil, Urges Unity

NC091234 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] A delegation of the 'Uwaydat family from Shhim visited Walid Junblatt in Al-Mukhtarah today.

Addressing the delegation, Junblatt said: We are living in times when the plot is growing. He who believes that a solution is close at hand and that Amin al-Jumayyil and the Phalangists have given up their plan to control Lebanon and to slaughter and disperse the nationalists, is wrong.

Amin al-Jumayyil and his allies, Israel and the United States, maintain the same determination and goal to subdue and kill the nationalists in Lebanon.

Walid Junblatt added: We witnessed this during the siege of the mountain and Iqlim al-Kharrub and during the onslaught against Beirut's suburb. It is possible that more difficult days may follow. Regrettably, events in Beirut are dividing the nationalist ranks.

We hope that Beirut's crisis and ordeal will end quickly and that the nationalist ranks will be safeguarded against this great obstacle so that the Phalangist and Israeli enemy will not benefit from this operation. Naturally, in coordination with our brothers in Syria, we are seeking to end the bloodshed in Beirut, particularly at a time when attempts are being made to blockade Syria at the Arab, international, and Lebaense level.

Walid Junblatt added: Amin al-Jumayyil has no Arab position; he is with the reactionaries who have made separate deals. Nobody can exonerate him from responsibility for the 17 May accord. He can create a new, second, third, and fourth 17 May accord and he is waiting for an opportunity.

Walid Junblatt concluded by saying: Lahd is still in Lebanon and so is Israel. Nobody should imagine that the operation is over. Therefore, the most important thing is the unity of the nationalist and Islamic ranks. Beirut's ordeal will end soon, God willing.

Nabih Birri Comments on Ties With Iran

NC071820 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] In a press interview, Minister Nabih Birri pointed out that a number of political currents exist in Iran. One of the leading currents is the pro-'Arafat trend, traditionally hostile to Imam Musa al-Sadr. Those who support this trend show the same pompous traits as those who lived in southern Lebanon before 1982. Some Iranians came here in 1982 with this same knack for showmanship, but they did very little. Some people in Iran have very clear relations with Libya and Yasir 'Arafat. Some of them were presidential candidates in Iran.

Birri added: We cannot help but pray that Imam Khomeyni lives a long life, so as to keep the Islamic Revolution on track and to give it its proper dimension. Some trends in Iran make me wonder about Mustafa Shamran, his fight, and the circumstances of his death. I also wonder who is behind the plot against Sadiq al-Tba'i. I ask myself: Who tried to split Lebanon's Muslims and Shi'ites? Despite this, our confidence in Imam Khomeyni remains unshaken.

Birri said: A number of Iranian delegations that came to Lebanon accused us of undermining Muslim unity. I do not know. The whole world is suspicious of the Amal movement, as they think it is an ally of Iran. This supposed alliance with Iran has engendered a hostile attitude toward the movement. This also explains the current campaign against it.

Birri Receives Message From PDRY President

NC081810 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, today received a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, PDRY president, secretary general of the Central Committee of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party, and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council. 'Abdallah al-Jawwa, PDRY charge d'affaires in Beirut, conveyed the message, which reads:

We are still following with deep sorrow and concern the news of the attacks against the Palestinian camps in Beirut and the various reasons given for them. As we express our deep concern and sorrow over the fighting which has taken place and is still taking place, we call upon you and your colleagues, as the Amal movement's leaders, to do your utmost to stop the attacks against the camps and restore the unity of the Lebanese and Palestinian national ranks as part of the broad alliance with all progressive Arab liberation forces. We also urge you to do so to again marshal the struggling national forces into one trench against all imperialist and reactionary plans and to enable the Lebanese people to expel the Zionist enemy and to enable the Palestinian people to continue their struggle for the realization of their national goals, foremost being their right to return to their homes, determine their fate, and establish their own independent state under PLO leadership. We further appeal to you to do so to enable fraternal

Lebanon to continue its victories against the Zionist invasion and for the sake of Lebanon's Arabism, [illegible], and independence.

Musawi Says Islamic Jihad 'Does Not Exist'

NC080546 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Islamic Amal movement leader Husayn Musawi has affirmed that the Islamic Jihad organization does not exist, adding that communiques released in the organization's name claiming responsibility for certain operations are perhaps issued by some faithful youths.

With regard to the war in the Palestinian camps, he said the events in Beirut are a real tragedy for which Yasir 'Arafat is primarily responsible. Some Islamic leaders colluding with him are also responsible.

Syrians Free 3 Lebanese From Fatah Office

NC100750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that a Syrian intelligence unit stormed an office belonging to the pro-Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] Fatah last night in the township of Bidnayil, in Al-Biqa'. A Lebanese citizen named Muhammad Mustafa 'Ali Hasan, who holds the rank of full colonel in Fatah, was in charge of the center. The unit managed to free Samir George Salim, Nasif George Mu'awwad, and Antoine Ra'if al-Hashim, who were kidnapped in West Beirut a year ago. A quantity of arms and ammunition was also taken from the office. The three Christians who were seized in West Beirut were initially taken to the 'Ayn al-Sawda' camp. They were later moved to Al-Rawdah before being held in Bidnayil.

Factional Fighting Continues in Tripoli

Clashes Erupt

NC080725 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Clashes between the Islamic Unification Movement and the Arab Democratic Party resumed in Tripoli about 1 hour ago. Machineguns and rockets are being used in these clashes, which are centered in the areas of Al-Tabbanah, Al-Qubbah, Al-Sha'rani, Al-Barraniyah, and Al-Sayyidah.

10 Killed in Fighting

NC081132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Ten people were killed and five others were wounded during clashes which broke out in Al-Mallulah, Suriya Street, and the Al-Harah al-Barraniyah areas in Tripoli at 0815 this morning. The clashes, which lasted approximately 1 hour, gradually eased but intermittent sniper and rocket fire still prevailed in these areas. This was followed by the appearance of many gunmen in Al-Tabbanah and Ba'l Muhsin where roads, including the Al-Mallulah road at the northern approach to Tripoli, were blocked.

Cease-Fire Agreement Broken

NC100640 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The security situation in Tripoli flared up at 0200 today. Violent fighting, in which artillery and rockets were used, took place along the Al-Qubbah, Al-Tabbanah, Ba'l Muhsin, and Tal'at al-'Umari combat lines. The fighting continued until 0700. At that point, the shelling became noticeably less intense. However, the combat lines are still coming under intermittent artillery fire.

According to reports this morning, two people were killed and three others were injured. Two earlier cease-fire agreements reached at 0530 and 0610 did not hold.

Fighting also took place along the Al-Sha'rani combat line at about 0615. The violent fighting has had a noticeable impact on traffic in Tripoli. The city's streets are empty this morning except for a few pedestrians and vehicles. Schools and shops have not opened.

Syrian Delegation Arrives

NC101100 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpts] A Syrian military delegation arrived in Tripoli last night. The delegation, which includes Major General Sa'id Bayraqdar, Colonel Ghazi Kan'an, and a number of other senior Syrian officers, has begun its contacts with the parties concerned to reach a cease-fire in Tripoli. The Syrian delegation is accompanied by the head of the Deterrent Forces' intelligence branch in the north.

Our correspondent in Tripoli reports that the Syrian delegation expects a comprehensive cease-fire to be concluded within the next few hours. We have also learned that the cease-fire agreement will be followed by a meeting of all parties involved. This meeting may be held tomorrow morning. The conferees will discuss and determine ways to effectively honor the terms of the Damascus agreement, which was reached some 10 days ago.

There has been violent fighting during the past 10 hours in Al-Qubbah and Al-Tabbanah between members of the Islamic Unification Movement and the Arab Democratic Party. Five people have been killed thus far, while 25 others have been wounded. A Lebanese Army soldier has reportedly been killed by sniper fire.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who has been staying in Tripoli, postponed his return to Beirut today. He is remaining in Tripoli to deal with the deteriorating security situation.

Further on Fighting in Camps, West Beirut

Explosion Near Birri's Home

NC072019 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] At approximately 2200 today, fighting erupted between members of the 6th Brigade and Amal on one side, and gunmen on the other. The fighting took place in the Al-Sana'i' and Al-Dana-al-Tariq al-Jadidah sections of West Beirut. A number of rockets were reportedly used in the fighting in Al-Sana'i', and neighborhoods in West Beirut are now tense.

These two clashes were preceded by an explosion in the UNESCO area. We could obtain no details about the blast, as gunmen have surrounded the area and closed the streets leading to it.

Meanwhile, security sources have reported that the explosion in Mahallat Barbur this evening occurred near the home of Minister Nabih Birri. Six cars were destroyed in the blast.

Organization Claims Responsibility

NC080619 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] A guarded calm prevails in the Palestinian camps areas this morning following last night's clashes in which rockets and machineguns were used.

There was an explosion in the Al-Barbur area last night about 50 meters from Minister Nabih Birri's residence, during which four persons were slightly injured by flying glass. The explosion also caused some property damage.

An organization calling itself Nationalist Beirut Forces [Quwwat Bayrut al-Wataniyah] claimed responsibility for the explosion and said that it was aimed against the Amal movement and the 6th Brigade.

Clashes Intensify

NC081128 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] In West Beirut, the security situation on the Palestinian camps' lines deteriorated at noon today. Clashes are taking place involving the use of automatic weapons and rockets. The Shatila camp is coming under concentrated shelling.

Security reports indicate that the clashes have intensified since 1300. The Amal movement has made several attempts to advance on more than one line.

In West Beirut's Bristol locality, unidentified gunmen threw a hand grenade this morning at an Amal movement center, killing one person. It has been learned that the Amal movement detained 10 people, including 2 Palestinians, following this attack.

PSP Reportedly To Withdraw

NC081645 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] It has been reported that Minister Nabih Birri was informed today by Muhsin Dallul and Abu Sa'id that the PSP [Progressive Socialist Party] wishes to vacate the Beirut area and move its gunmen to the mountain area as of tomorrow afternoon.

PSP Denies Withdrawal Plans

NC090541 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Some private media organs disseminated a fabricated report yesterday that the Progressive Socialist Party intends to withdraw its forces from Beirut to the mountain. A PSP responsible source denied this false report, adding that it is completely untrue. The source stressed that the PSP has been, still is, and will continue to be a basic party in confronting the isolationist plot on all Lebanese territories.

Deputy PSP leader Muhsin Dallul and Abu Sa'id, PSP military official in Beirut, visited Nabih Birri yesterday. Their discussions dealt with the general situation in Beirut. They agreed on the need to implement security measures on the ground as of tomorrow. These measures are related to the military deployment of the concerned parties in Beirut in a manner that will strengthen their alliance and will prevent suspicious parties from dividing the Lebanese people and, hence, prevent the fulfillment of the aims of the Phalangist Party and Israel.

16 Killed in Camps Fighting

NC091124 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Calm prevails in Beirut. Sniper fire was exchanged between gunmen in the area of the Bank of Syria and Lebanon and the Al-Hajj Dawud area at approximately 1130. Sniper fire was also directed against Al-Sanayi' and 'Ayn al-Muraysah at 1320. Total calm prevails in other areas in Beirut. The crossing points in the Museum-Al-Barbir, Qasqas-Al-Masalih, and Al-Kafa'at areas have been reopened. A fourth crossing point at Mar Mikha'il-al-Shiyah is expected to reopen tomorrow.

Machinegun exchanges were reported between positions in Suq al-Gharb and 'Aytat at midday. The Palestinian camps have been calm today.

According to reports by the Internal Security Forces, 16 people were killed and 33 others were wounded during last night's clashes in the Palestinian camps. The total number of casualties is now 534 killed and 2,158 wounded.

Two persons were killed and five others were wounded during rocket and gunfire exchanges along the confrontation lines last night.

PNSP, DFLP Warn Amal

NC091719 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] The Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSP] and the DFLP [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine], which is headed by Nayif Hawatimah, have warned the Amal movement of continuing what they described as the aggression against the Palestinian camps. They pledged to adopt deterrent measures to end this.

Palestinian Sources Detail Fighting in Beirut

Statement on Camps' Security

JN071307 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] Politburo issued a statement this morning in which it affirmed its adherence to the 1969 Cairo agreement and to the right of the camps' residents to carry weapons and maintain their own security. It added that the camps' security is a collective responsibility which no separate Palestinian group has the right to assume alone. On the other hand, the statement welcomed what it called the positive indications of the improving relations among the Palestinian factions, and affirmed that the abrogation of the Amman Agreement is the realistic prelude to resuming dialogue and restoring the PLO's unity.

In another development, and in a predeparture statement in Aden this morning, PFLP Securetary General Dr George Habash affirmed that all the possible concessions to settle the current differences over the camps were presented in the Damascus meetings, and that it is not possible to make any concessions after that.

Fighting Enters 19th Day

GF071938 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The PLO has issued a statement. It says: The battle of the camps' steadfastness in Beirut in confrontation of the sectarian fascist onslaught, which is carried out by the Lebanese Army and the Amal movement, has entered its 19th day, while the military, supply, and medical siege continues on the camps of Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila. Also continuing is the banning of moving the wounded from the camps by the International Red Cross in implementation of the agreements.

Since yesterday morning the artillery of the Lebanese Army and the Amal movement militia has continued its intermittent shelling of the two camps. The fire of the insane shelling intensified to cover two infiltration attempts carried out by the enemy forces on two axes on Thursday in order to penetrate the positions of the heroes defending Shatila. The first attempt came from the area of Al-Sharq cinema, and the second from the stadium area, the former headquarters of Al-Sa'ika.

Our heroes fought a heroic battle of confrontation during which they were able to repulse the attack of the aggressive forces and force them to retreat. Our heroes were also able to repel a third infiltration attempt which the enemies made at noon yesterday, and forced them to retreat.

In the evening, the Lebanese Army and the Amal militia attempted to advance toward Shatila camp on the axis of the Sabra and Shatila martyrs' mass grave. Our heroes confronted the infiltrators, foiled their attempt, and inflicted heavy losses on them. It is a revolution until victory.

Amal Military Commander Killed

GF081930 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] The Lebanese Army and the Amal movement continued their siege of our camps in Beirut for the 20th day. Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps were subjected to intense artillery bombardment. The bombardment continued until late afternoon today.

At 0530 today, the enemy resumed its intensive artillery shelling of Shatila camp, and then attempted to advance toward Al-Wahsh but was repulsed. The Amal military commander was killed. The other side increased its concentrations on the axes leading to the camp.

At the Sports City the other side resumed its intensive shelling of the camps. This shelling continues to this hour.

As for Burj al-Barajinah camp, the other side began to shell the camp with mortars and artillery and followed this with an attempt to advance on the camp. This attempt was repelled and an enemy tank and a bulldozer were destroyed.

5 Children Killed

GF091916 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] The Lebanese Army and Amal movement are still besieging our camps in Beirut. The Lebanese Army and Amal movement today attacked our camps with artillery and mortar shells.

Burj al-Barajinah was attacked while a relief supply convoy, accompanied by the Austrian ambassador, was inside the camp. Five children were martyred. The Amal forces tried to infiltrate Shatila through all axes, but all attempts were repelled in the 21st day of the battle for the defense of the Palestinian revolution.

Foreign Minister al-Shar' Returns From Tunis
JN092022 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus this evening after heading the Syrian delegation to the emergency session of the Arab League Council.

AL-BA'TH Views Arab League Meeting, 'Arafat Moves
JN100934 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 10 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Text] On the latest moves Husayn and 'Arafat are making to complete the game to the end, *AL-BA'TH* says: The current moves and contacts between Husayn and 'Arafat are only meant to add the final touches to the form, date, and place of direct negotiations between Israel, which they have recognized, and those whom our masses see as puppets who only represent themselves. However, the game must be fully completed.

For the game to be completed, the meetings in Washington and London were held, followed by a series of meetings in Amman. The intensification of these meetings was accompanied by the smoke from the camps, whose fire was started by 'Arafat. This smoke is used as a cover for wide political moves among the aforementioned capitals. Because agreement has been reached on the formula, date, and place of the negotiations, and because the only thing left is announcing it through an official statement, which we expect to be issued soon, the game needs the necessary concomitants. These concomitants have actually begun to crystallize through two lines which will converge on 5 July, the date the puppets will sit at their masters' table.

Washington held the first line. It shouldered the issue of weaving an international cover for the table of direct negotiations. It has frankly called for a wide U.S.-European role that, in one way or another, has an international character. It seems that the preparations for this role — that is, the cover — have been entrusted to the United Kingdom represented by its prime minister, who is coming to the region on a tour whose main aim is backing the Husayn-'Arafat agreement and, consequently, backing the negotiations. The second line, which is certainly the more dangerous, has been held by 'Arafat since he received the U.S. order to carry out the camps' crime. The game also needs an Arab cover. In order to weave this cover, it was necessary to start a war in Beirut, to hold an emergency session for the Arab League Council, and then to hold an emergency Arab summit.

Syrian Defense Minister Reportedly Visits Libya
NC091157 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut have told the Voice of the Lebanon that Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlass visited the Libyan capital a few days ago carrying a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The information reveals that the visit did not yield any positive results due to the difference in views on the war in the Palestinian camps.

The same sources also said that Libya has reduced the number of its staff at the Libyan People's Bureau in Damascus. Tripoli has also transferred Libyan troops from the Al-Biqa' area to the Hammana area. This force had been put under the command of Junblatt.

Information Minister on Lebanon, Regional Peace
JN081938 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has stated that Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, is continuously working to realize a just peace in the region through principles that are based on the need to achieve a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy. Rajjuh was speaking to the mission of Radio France International led by its Director General Fu'ad (Benhalah), and comprising the editor in chief (Alan Dusherbrun), and the radio's Beirut correspondent Mrs (Dominique Rok.)

The minister stressed the need to hold an international conference under UN auspices, with the participation of the USSR, the United States, and the concerned parties — a conference based on what the Arabs have agreed on in the Fes summit. Rajjuh noted that any other road to peace, like the one the United States is proposing to 'Arafat and the Jordanian regime, is an anti-Arab plot that constitutes a strong cause for the outbreak of new wars that would be fiercer and more tragic. Rajjuh added: In any case, peace, through this U.S.-Israeli idea, will remain an aim that will be hard to realize.

Answering a question on Syria's position toward the Lebanese crisis, the minister said: We in Syria, based on our firm, declared principles, will not hesitate to carry out our duties toward our Lebanese brothers, our Palestinian people, and our kinfolk in the Golan Heights. We will continue to support them, aid their struggle, and promote their resistance to the Israeli occupation.

The minister explained the current delicate situation in the region and exposed the plot to realize the second part of the Camp David agreement related to the Palestinian problem. Rajjuh pointed out that 'Arafat and the Jordanian king are quickly proceeding on the path of capitulation that was drawn up by the United States and Israel, and that their conduct is diametrically opposed to the Arab nation's interests. He said that within this conduct, 'Arafat was charged with the task of fabricating the clashes in Beirut and the camps with the Amal movement, which had started the Lebanese resistance in southern Lebanon and, along with the other national resistance factions, offered many martyrs on the path of struggle. Rajjuh said that 'Arafat's aim was to make the camps' issue the main one so that the Arab masses' attention would be diverted from the main cause, the Palestinian cause, in order to pave the way for the plot.

Asked to evaluate the U.S. role in the region, the minister said: The history of mankind has never known a more dangerous policy than the aggressive U.S. policy toward the Arab-Israeli struggle

— a policy that is completely biased in Israeli's favor. He pointed out that the United States is not seeking a just solution for this struggle because it does not seek peace in the region, but is aiming at challenging UN principles and the people's conscience.

Rajjuh described those who support the U.S. policy in the region as capitulationists, affirming that the Arab peoples must hold the United States, the Jordanian regime, and the deviationist 'Arafat responsible for the continuous plight of the Arab people of Lebanon and the suffering of our Palestinian people.

Asked about 'Arafat's step and his attempts to influence the discussions during the Arab League Council's session on the camps' events in Lebanon, Rajjuh said: 'Arafat is a man without a cause. He sold himself to the imperialist devil when he blessed Al-Sadat's steps toward Camp David. He is now blessing Amman's capitulationist steps and is fabricating events in Beirut's camps and other places with the aim of peddling the capitulation solutions.

In doing this, 'Arafat is setting off a smoke bomb in order to cover his plot with the Jordanian regime, U.S. imperialism, and Zionism. Rajjuh added: 'Arafat is a preacher of capitulation. Preachers of capitulation have a well known fate. The Arab masses will give their just judgment on the capitulators. History will lie in wait for them.

Asked about Syria's participation in the Arab League session in Tunis, Rajjuh said: Yes, the Syrian Arab region has decided to participate in the Arab League Council's deliberation to take place in Tunis today, and it will be represented by its foreign minister in order to explain Syria's viewpoint, which represented the viewpoint of all the honorable Arabs and which is aimed at realizing the Arab nation's interests and dignity.

In conclusion, Rajjuh hoped that the media would be more objective in reporting events in the region, and also be more truthful and honest. He said: Dependent media, which forge truth and spread obscurantism here and there, will not be able to hide facts from the masses because the cause of people's freedom will eventually emerge victorious.

Iraqi Opposition Parties Condemn Saddam Husayn

JN081513 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1415 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] In Baghdad, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party — Iraq Command, and the Kurdish Socialist Party, in a joint statement that was recently issued, demanded the toppling of Saddam's fascist, bloody authority and the establishment of an authority of the progressive nationalist coalition, as well as the spreading of democracy in Iraq.

negotiations with the PLO, an international conference on a settlement in the region, and the supply of arms to Jordan. At the same time, our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that the prime minister turned down the Likud ministers' request that opposition to the participation of the PNC members in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation also be expressed in the response to the U.S. secretary of state's letter.

During today's Cabinet session, Shim'on Peres said that we should express our reservations about a preliminary meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and U.S. representatives, because such a meeting might sabotage ['alul lesakel] direct negotiations.

Shamir Comments on PLO

TA070845 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT (Leshabat Supplement) in Hebrew 7 Jun 85 p 2

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by London correspondent Yohanan Lahav on 5 June — place not given]

[Text] Question: Is the United States today prepared to meet King Husayn halfway and agree to an international conference instead of direct negotiations between the sides?
Answer: There is no such tendency. The United States is insistent in its fundamental position against an international conference.

Question: But the Americans intend to talk to members of the PNC.
Answer: That is what was said at the news conference held by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. During his last visit to Israel we explained to him our fundamental opposition to such contacts, and we made it clear to him that the PNC is part of the PLO. He did not argue with us, but merely said that perhaps we should look for Palestinian Arab interlocutors on a personal basis. I am surprised by the change, and I would like to think that this is not the Americans' last word.

Question: And what if they insist on launching such talks? Would that spell the beginning of a confrontation?
Answer: There may be differences of opinion without getting involved in a confrontation. It is normal that there should be differences of opinion between friends. Look at the differences between the United States and its NATO allies, yet the alliance continues to exist. President Reagan has said that the alliance between us and our cooperation will continue and will grow even stronger, despite our occasional differences. In view of our current relationship with the United States — a relationship which has gone beyond friendship and has reached the dimensions of an alliance — the United States should not make moves that run counter to Israel's most vital interests without consulting us.

Question: Do you forsee the possibility that Israel itself may talk with some of the people mentioned as interlocutors with the Americans, such as Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj or Anwar Nusaybah?
Answer: I do not want to speculate. We will not talk to PLO men, PLO agents, or people who are subject to the PLO's authority. To the best of my knowledge, there are also Palestinian Arabs who do not fall into these catergories.

Question: Are you ruling out Ilyas Frayj, who is considered a moderate?
Answer: I will not go into that. We will discuss this as soon as the names are proposed to us.

Question: Would it be right to say that during his visit in Washington, Husayn managed to throw the ball into Israel's court?
Answer: He has not achieved anything yet. I think that through his partnership with the PLO, he is not only hindering peace but also endangering himself and his monarchy. Does anybody even believe that 'Arafat would accept King Husayn's authority if a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation were established? Even a child realizes that at the first opportunity the PLO would do everything possible to get rid of the king.

Question: But the king succeeded in persuading the Americans.
Answer: The United States may also make mistakes in the Middle East; such things have been known to happen in the past. We, however, cannot afford to make a mistake even once. We do not want to cheat ourselves or others.

Question: Are there any differences between your approach and that of the prime minister regarding talks with members of the PNC?
Answer: So far there have been no differences of opinion on this issue within the Israeli Government. There may be different emphases, statements, or nuances, but the entire government is unanimous and accepts our fundamental position.

Question: Would we be right in saying that there is a feeling of mutual trust between yourself and the prime minister?
Answer: The feelings are not on a personal level; we both represent different political camps. Each has its own fundamental position and assessment of Israel's needs. Those rather than our personal relations are what count.

Question: Why did you not keep in touch with the prime minister since your arrival in London regarding the reply to Secretary Shultz?
Answer: We discussed the issue before my departure. We met last Saturday and there were no differences between us. I keep in constant touch with Israel. I have also sent a draft of the reply I think should be sent. I hope we will succeed in preventing unnecessary and unjustified rifts in the government's unanimous position.

Question: Might the current government collapse over the issue of the talks?
Answer: I do not think so. There is no justification for it, unless somebody wants the government to fall. I do not see that either of the sides in interested in the government's downfall.

Question: The late Yig'al Allon once said that when the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist and halts terroriam, it will no longer be the PLO and it will then be possible to talk to the same people. In a news conference today, you said that if the PLO recognizes our right to exist, there will no longer be a justification

Reportage on Mideast Peace Talks Negotiations

Peres on PNC Members

TA081611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] The prime minister's message to George Shultz does not mention an outright rejection of members of the PNC; it only opposes contacts between the United States and PLO figures. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer points out that this reflects differences of opinion between the prime minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. At tomorrow's session, the Cabinet will be briefed on the prime minister's response.

Peres Appreciates U.S. Efforts

TA091133 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1127 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] In today's Cabinet session Shim'on Peres said Israel will do all it can to prevent any harm being done to the Finnish soldiers held by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. Our correspondent in the North Menahem Horowitz reports that in the last few hours direct talks have been held between ASL and UNIFIL officers in an attempt to resolve the incident.

In today's Cabinet session the prime minister has also said that a preliminary meeting between the Americans and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation might prove to be an obstacle to direct negotiations. After briefing the Cabinet about the reply he sent Shultz, Peres expressed his appreciation for the dedication of Reagan and Shultz to peace in the Middle East.

Cabinet Communique

TA091617 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Cabinet communique read by Cabinet Secretary Dr Yosi Beilin in front of the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem on 9 June — recorded in Hebrew]

[Text] At today's Cabinet session, the prime minister presented his response to the message he had received from Secretary of State Mr George Shultz. He expressed appreciation for President Reagan and Secretary Shultz' dedication to peace in the Middle East, and emphasized Israel's hope that peace will prevail in the region in the not-too-distant future. He took a positive view of the U.S. opposition to negotiations with the PLO and to an international peace conference, and emphasized that prior negotiations between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestian group might constitute an obstacle [alul lehavot mikhshol] to direct negotiations. The debate on this issue was held in the framework of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs [whose deliberations are privileged].

The prime minister briefed the Cabinet on the incident involving the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and UNIFIL soldiers, and reported that the Finnish prime minister had called him, asking that Israel do everything in its power to guarantee the safety and well-being of the Finnish soldiers held captive by the ASL. Israel will indeed do its best to guarantee the safety and well-being of these soldiers. The report on this incident was also given to the Cabinet sitting in its capacity as the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs.

Further on Cabinet Discussions

TA091747 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] The Israeli Government says it will do everything it can to guarantee the safety and well-being of the Finnish soldiers in the hands of the SLA [Southern Lebanese Army]. But according to government officials, the version of the SLA has been checked out and found to be true. Dan Eisenberg reports:

[Begin recording] [Eisenberg] Government officials say that the SLA is an independent force, not under the orders of Israel, but that Israel will do all it can to guarantee the safety of the Finnish soldiers. Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin:

[Beilin, picked up in mid-sentence] ...that the responsibility on the SLA, but we are not ignoring the problem, and we said that we are going to back the security arrangements there, we will do whatever is best for the Finnish soldiers and to finish this problem.

[Eisenberg] In private government officials say Israel is convinced the SLA soldiers in the hands of the Amal militia were taken by force, and that the kidnapping of the UNIFIL soldiers followed as a reciprocal act. They say that the very fact that UNIFIL has ordered a commission of inquiry to investigate the incident is proof that the UN tends to accept the SLA version.

During the brief Cabinet discussion on the UNIFIL incident, Cabinet Minister 'Ezer Weizman called for the Inner Cabinet to hold a comprehensive discussion about the relations between Israel and the SLA. Ari'el Sharon called for the withdrawal of UNIFIL troops to the territory north of the Al-Litani River, out of Israel's security belt.

The Cabinet also discussed Prime Minister Peres' reply to Secretary of State George Shultz. Peres presented the outline of the policy speech he will deliver in the Knesset tomorrow. He expressed his opposition to the proposed sale of advanced weapons to Jordan, international sponsorship of the peace talks, and negotiations with the PLO. The prime minister warned that preliminary talks between the U.S. and a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation could be an obstacle to direct negotiations with Israel. He also said that in negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians, Israel will call for the implementation of the Camp David agreements, and added that the U.S. was also committed to these accords. [End recording]

Peres Objects to PLO Role

TA091853 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] In an address to the Knesset tomorrow, prime minister Shim'on Peres will announce that Israel continues to object to

for its existence as the PLO. Will you then agree to speak to thes people?
Answer: This is pure speculation. There are not and will not be such people.

Question: Still, if 'Arafat were to declare tomorrow that he recognizes Israel's right to exist — and according to you, that would not be the same 'Arafat of the PLO — would you then talk to him?
Answer: That is not just speculation, it is pure imagination.

Question: Were you hinting at the news conference about a meeting between yourself and King Husayn in London this week?
Answer: That was a very theoretical answer to hypothetical question.

Shamir Meets French Counterpart

TA071900 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir held a meeting with his French counterpart, Roland Dumas, in Paris this evening. They reviewed the latest developments regarding Husayn's proposal for a Middle East peace conference and international reaction to his initiative. Earlier, Labor Party Secretary General and Knesset member 'Uzi Bar'am handed a message from Prime Minister Peres to French President Francois Mitterrand. Our Paris correspondent Yo'av Tocker reports on the diplomatic contacts between Israel and France:

[Begin recording] [Tocker] Mr Foreign Minister, a wide range of countries from all political spectrums are exhibiting their wares at the air show here. Has it ever occurred to you to visit the Soviet pavilion, for example?
[Shamir] If I have time, I may take a look there, although this will be devoid of political significance.

[Tocker] So what kind of significance will it have?
[Shamir] it will be an indication of interest, curiosity.

[Tocker] In the end Shamir did not tour the Soviet pavilion, but it is no secret that on lower levels -- professional and otherwise --the air show provides a unique opportunity for trade, military, and political contacts.

In addition to his tour of the aircraft and missiles, Shamir took pains to emphasize that there are no differences of opinion between him and Prime Minister Peres over the issue of reaction to the latest political developments. But, he said, it is necessary to decide on a crystal-clear reaction quickly.

[Shamir] If practical plans or suggestions are raised, we must give answers forthwith in order to nip in the bud all anything detrimental.

[Tocker] Are you considering shortening your European tour and returning to Israel considering recent events?
[Shamir] For the moment things are not so urgent as that, so it is still possible to wait another 2 or 3 days.

[Tocker] A short while after that, Labor Party Secretary General 'Uzi Bar'am emerged from President Mitterrand's office, having just conveyed a political message from Peres.

[Bar'am] I also relayed to him certain verbal clarifications from Shim'on Peres. His reaction was that all in all he was very optimistic and hopes that from his point of view this is a move in the right direction. He said he would be prepared to assist in this matter, if asked. Meanwhile, he has received a full report, to which he did not react at great length, but he did tell me that he would reply to Shim'on Peres' message and maybe even convey it through me. [End recording]

Rabin on Peace Negotiations

TA091538 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1425 GMT 9 Jun 85

[News conference with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin at Ben-Gurion Airport following his return from Europe and the United states "about an hour ago" — live]

[Text] [Rabin, picked up in midsentence] ...He understands the security problems and, in my opinion, helps us a lot. Of course, my visit took place immediately after King Husayn's visit to Washington, so naturally the political aspects took precedence in the talks both with the administraiton officials and with the U.S. media and U.S. public.

If I were to comment on our relations with the United States in this sphere, I would say first of all that the Israeli position can be briefly summed up in the following points:

Israel calls for, and is prepared to hold, peace negotiations with Jordan without preconditions;

We are prepared to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for the purpose of holding such negotiations, with one unequivocal proviso, which is that none of the Palestinians members of the delegation be PLO members;

We oppose holding such negotiations within the framework of an international peace conference in which the Soviet Union would play a role similar to the one played by the United States. The lesson we have learned since the end of the Yom Kippur war is that if there is any way to advance toward peace, the precondition for this is that the Arab country involved and Israel must talk to each other directly; the United States lends its hand to this process, while the Soviet Union and Europe do not participate in it;

This has to do with prior U.S.-Israeli coordination. I expressed concern about a preliminary meeting between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and about the reports that the U.S. Administration is very seriously considering supplying Jordan with arms — although I must add that while I was in Washington no such decision had been made yet. I believe that right now the United States accepts the first three points — in other words, it will encourage negotiations; it agrees — at least for the moment — with the condition that the Palestinians in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation should not

be PLO members; and also agrees that there is no need for the talks to be held in the framework of an international conference in which the Soviet Union would play a similar role to that of the United States.

If you ask me what now worries me in Israeli-U.S. relations, I would say that I fear a meeting — even by relatively low-level officials — between an official U.S. representative and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which I believe would not include PLO members. I have grounds to believe that the goal Jordan and the PLO share is to reach some sort of acceptable formula first of all with the United States. Therefore, it is not a coincidence that the PLO members have not supported Husayn's latest announcements. One must not ignore statements made both in public and in private that the hopes Jordan and the PLO have from this meeting — although this does not necessarily reflect the U.S. position — are to reach a situation in which the PLO accepts UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and thus, by implication, recognizes Israel's right to exist, in return for U.S. readiness to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The PLO would regard this as a tremendous achievement, because it interprets this in fact as indirect, if not actually direct, support for their demand for a Palestinian state.

It is my understanding that this may well be the purpose of the meeting, at least from the point of view of Jordan and the PLO. After this happens, and if — God forbid — it does happen, and there is U.S. recognition of the PLO, the road will be open for further Jordanian moves.

To my deep regret, Jordan has not expressed an unequivocal readiness to engage in peace negotiations with us at once. It does, however, present preconditions whose content and import are not very clear.

As for the possibility of the supply of [U.S.] arms [to Jordan], I told all my interlocutors about the Israeli Government's clear-cut opposition to the supply of any arms to any Arab country that openly declares that it is in a state of war with us. As you all know, anyone who thought that King Husayn would declare an end to the state of war between Jordan and Israel did not see this take place during his U.S. visit.

This is all I have to say, and I am glad, furthermore, that I had the opportunity to present these positions to the media, both electronic and printed, and to appear before the Council of Foreign Relations [last four words in English] in Chicago and New York, and of course to present our positions to Jewish leaders and various public forums. I think it is appropriate that at this stage the position of the Government of Israel be presented very clearly to the U.S. public, because after all the key to our bilateral relations indeed lies in sincere a dialogue as well as in the presentation of our position to U.S. public and influential bodies in an unambiguous fashion. Thank you very much. If there are any questions, in Hebrew, please go ahead.

[Gay Zohar, IDF Radio] Minister Rabin, regarding the incident between the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers and the Finnish UNIFIL contingent: What can you tell us about Israel's activity to end this incident?
[Rabin] Regarding the incident itself, I believe it is extremely grave. I have firm grounds to believe that a UNIFIL unit, prompted either by a local initiative or by instructions from higher up, disarmed an ASL unit, all of whom are Shi'ites and some of whom are veteran soldiers who joined our path a long time ago. The disarming of the men at that specific location actually left the ASL soldiers to their fate at the hands of hostile groups. UNIFIL, however, did not disarm these hostile groups as well. I see no difference, in principle, between the Shi'ite militia called Amal and the ASL, insofar as UNIFIL is concerned. Israel cannot accept UNIFIL's discrimination in favor of one militia over another.

As everyone knows, neither Amal nor the ASL are part of the Lebanese Army. Besides, is there a Lebanese army in that country at all? After all, there are many militias in Lebanon and the Lebanese Army is just one of them. I take a very grave view of UNIFIL's behavior in this incident, and it would be appropriate to make it crystal-clear to UNIFIL — with the hope that this incident is resolved and the men from both camps return to their units safe and sound — that it cannot discriminate in favor of one militia over another. UNIFIL had better be aware of this. And when Undersecretary General Brian Urquhart arrives in a few days for a joint meeting — this was scheduled about 2 weeks ago even before this incident developed to provide further background for the meeting, in addition to the bilateral issues which led him to initiate the visit in the first place — I plan to emphasize the seriousness of this matter.

Meanwhile, efforts are being made [to resolve the conflict], and I hope that UNIFIL — which bears direct responsibility for the incident and whose soldiers are being held by the ASL — will indeed take action to hold a dialogue with both Amal and the ASL in a bid to bring about an end to the affair. And by an end to the affair I mean the return of both the ASL soldiers home to their families and villages — they are all residents of the security strip — and the return of the Finnish troops to their unit. I am sure the ASL and its commander will do everything in their power to guarantee the well-being and safety of the Finnish soldiers. I hope that the people holding the ASL troops will do the same.

[Dan Arkin] Mr Minister, there were reports in the United States today that Israel has decided to manufacture all the Lavi engines in the United States, not in Israel. Is that true?
[Rabin] I know nothing about such a decision, and at least as far as I am concerned no such decision has been made. As long as I have not made such a decision, the report is not true.

[Dani Levi] Mr Minister, what conclusions should Israel draw from the crisis that has developed between the ASL and UNIFIL? Should it limit its support for the ASL in the security strip?
[Rabin] Gentlemen, on 14 January the Israeli Government decided on a different deployment and a different policy of defending our northern border and of preventing any terrorist group in Lebanon from disrupting normal life in our northern settlements. This entailed the redeployment of the IDF along the international border and the establishment of the security strip which we back. I see no reason why we should change this policy. We should only make sure that UNIFIL operates in a balanced and fair way vis-a-vis all the forces that are active in the area.

The closer it cooperates with the Amal militias on the one hand, and the ASL on the other hand, the more this policy will — I believe — prove to be worthwhile.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, are you not afraid that the present circumstances might embroil Israel even deeper in everything related to the security strip?
[Rabin] Look, any solution to the threat of terrorism from Lebanon has both advantages and disadvantages. The other alternative is to withdraw and leave the area. But who then would vouch for the safety and well-being of the northern settlements and their inhabitants, which is the primary objective of the IDF and the Israeli Government as indicated in its resolutions? This and only this is our goal in deciding on any move, any action, or any reaction. [End recording]

Arens on Jordanian Initiative

TA071735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Interview with Acting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens on the "Weekly Column" program by David Margalit — live]

[Excerpts] [Margalit] It is difficult to say that there is unanimity [between the Likud and the Alignment] when we know what the Jordanian inclination is. At one time there was much talk about the Jordanian option by the Alignment and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.
[Arens] I think there must be a distinction between the issues now on the agenda and the issues that might be raised; perhaps they will not be raised at all. For the moment, we are talking about the possibility of holding direct negotiations with Jordan. On that issue, there are no differences of opinion. The government's basic guidelines refer to this question, and these have been accepted by both sides. We are saying that if and when these negotiations begin, Israel will present the Camp David agreement as the suitable framework for holding negotiations. This is also acceptable to both sides. Therefore, the kind of differences you are speaking about will turn into relevant differences of opinion as soon as King Husayn comes along and says: I want to speak about territorial compromise; I want to divide Judaea and Samaria between you and me. You take Samaria and I will take Judaea. If he says that, I assume that the Alignment would be prepared to say fine, and the Likud would say no, that we would not agree to that. But I assume you will agree with me that such an event is very doubtful.

[Margalit] But what situation would that event lead to, if it develops, if there is a positive answer and if these processes continue? This must lead to the situation in which you say there will then be differences of opinion.
[Arens] Where are we going? It may be — I hope, we all hope — that we really are moving toward direct negotiations with the Jordanian king.

[Margalit] And what will we discuss with him, if not Judaea and Samaria?
[Arens] Our position is Camp David. We have already signed an agreement. The United States is committed to that agreement. The Egyptians are also committed to that agreement.

[Margalit] Not King Husayn.
[Arens] He is not committed, but that is our position. That is the position of both the Likud and the Alignment.

[Margalit] Despite the fact that Prime Minister Peres has already said that the Camp David agreement is not a prerequisite that must not be broken under any circumstances?
[Arens] It is not. None of us says that if King Husayn is not prepared before beginning talks to commit himself to the Camp David agreement, we will not be prepared to speak with him. We are only saying that we are going to those talks in order to present Camp David as the right framework for furthering the peace process. If he does not accept it, if he comes along and says: You must withdraw from all of Judaea and Samaria and East Jerusalem, then the problem you mention — of differences of opinion between the Likud and the Alignment — will not arise. The positions of the Likud and the Alignment would then be the same, identical. As far as we know these are King Husayn's positions which would be presented in such negotiations, so there would be no problem. So it seems to me there is no need to rush. I know it is interesting and it generates curiousity and perhaps it is making headlines, but there is no need to talk each time about the dissolution of the government and the inability of the Likud and the Alignment to surmount an obstacle together. It seems to me that we are very far indeed from such a problem.

[Margalit] When you say we are very far away, what in your view are the positive things that have happened up to now, in Shultz' letter, as people say, but perhaps in what can come from it. What it can lead to?
[Arens] I indicated the negative things and I do not want to exaggerate, but nevertheless I want to stress them. This is because Israeli-U.S. relations are the key component for Israel in all aspects: security, political, and economic. We must not spoil these relations. If they are spoiled and if they do not remain on the same good level as they are today, we will have to work hard to correct that. If there is something positive here, it is that we might really be facing a situation in which Jordan wants to begin direct peace negotiations with us. For 18 years now we have been inviting King Husayn to come to Jerusalem to conduct negotiations with us, or that we go to Amman, or that he join the Camp David process or the Camp David negotiations. He was not prepared to do this, for all the obvious reasons. Today the Americans think that he may be prepared, or that he is approaching such a willingness. If that is true, it is good. We will see if it is true.

[Margalit] According to your version, your line, what can King Husayn expect from such negotiations if your line, that of the Likud, is the line that determines foreign policy?
[Arens] He can expect the implementation of the Camp David agreements in Judaea and Samaria, that is, autonomy. If that is not enough for him, if he does not want that, then, at this stage, I would certainly not present him with any expectations that go beyond that.

[Margalit] Is that our opening position?
[Arens] That is our position. We worked very hard on the Camp David agreements. You can say formally that that is an opening

position, since we are not imposing that position on him; at the same time, no Israeli has to be reminded that we paid a very high price for the Camp David agreements.

[Margalit] But naturally an opening position is not the final one.
[Arens] Not necessarily. Here we are not speaking about the type of deal you make in a market, where the price can go up or down; it is not a matter of life or death. Here we are speaking about our country, our security.

[Margalit] Yes, but in negotiations on security, too, there is an imbalance here, appreciably so, and we must not forget it. We are speaking as though we are already negotiating with King Husayn, and we must not do this. We must also keep some cards; we do not have to put everything on the table. The security of Jordan and Jordan's inhabitants are not in danger. King Husayn wants more territory than he had before he went to war against us in the 6-Day War. We are standing guard over our existence, our security, the security of our inhabitants. So that is not a commodity; it is not a matter of a price that is a little higher, a little lower. Of course there are principles here; there are things from which we cannot retreat without jeopardizing ourselves.

[Margalit] But, all in all, do you see any chance in the final analysis for a settlement that is not within the framework of autonomy?
[Arens] I would say an agreement that is not within the framework of the Camp David agreements does not seem to be on the horizon. I do not see King Husayn coming. After all, we are seeing a maneuver developing.

[Margalit] If the PLO is now something different from what it was [before the Lebanon war], is there any chance that the criteria to decide with whom to speak or not to speak have also changed?
[Arens] In my opinion, they have not changed, because when I say the PLO is something different from what it was, I mean its physical power, its political position. The PLO's raison d'etre, its right to exist, is terrorism, the desire to destroy the State of Israel. That is the PLO, and as long as the PLO exists, that will be the PLO.

[Margalit] But if there are changes and the PLO has become more moderate as a result of a war or something else, then is there a chance that one day we will agree to sit down with people who were once identified with the PLO?
[Arens] We will not sit down with the PLO or with people who accept orders from the PLO. I assume that there are people in Jordan, perhaps even in Husayn's Cabinet... [Arens changes thought]... Many people in his Cabinet are Palestinians or West Bank Palestinians who supported the PLO in the past. King Husayn himself has, from time to time, announced that he thinks the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We have already heard those versions. Sometimes he opposes them, sometimes he seems to support them. That is not the question. The PLO, a terrorist organization, an organization whose goal is the destruction of the State of Israel, has no place at the negotations table, and I would go even further to say it has no place among any people who are really interested in peace in the area. This is not something easy, it is very difficult. Anyone who wants to turn it into something impossible will bring the PLO to the table, or try to bring the PLO to the table.

[Margalit] What is your scenario, if I may use that term, for the current situation?
[Arens] Such a scenario is what is happening at this moment.

[Maraglit] What will happen afterward?
[Arens] What will happen afterward? You know what is written in the Talmud about the ability to predict ever since the Second Temple was destroyed [allusion to Talmudic saying that after the destruction of the Temple the powers of prophecy were given to fools], and I do not think I have that skill.

[Margalit] Not a prediction, but a political evaluation. In your opinion, is this matter beginning to get underway now or will it stop?
[Arens] First of all, the question we are facing is not to try to predict what will happen, but to set targets for ourselves, of what we would like to happen. And, in my opinion we want first of all to correct our relations with the United States and return them to where they were 2 weeks ago: complete coordination of positions, identity of the avowed positions in everything involving the Middle East. If this does not happen, I fear problems in many fields, not only in the political field. We want to continue to work for peace negotiations, for direct negotiations between us and Jordan, without the PLO. And I think that we will also reach that in the end. We have waited for 18 years. I do not think we will have to wait another 18 years. We may not have to wait even 18 months.

[Margalit] In your opinion, could there be a confrontation with the United States over this matter?
[Arens] I think confrontation is too strong a word. We are speaking about two countries which are allies. The United States is the leader of the free world. It is true that we are one of the small countries in this community, but we are not one of the unimportant ones, and we have common values. As a result of this, we also have common strategic interests. As a result of this, we now have strategic cooperation. We have aid, an amount larger than ever before; we have great support in Congress and among the U.S. public. So, in my opinion, there is no room to speak about confrontations, but we must achieve coordination.

[Margalit] Is there no room to speak about confrontations between Israel and the United States or between the Likud and the Alignment?
[Arens] In my opinion, at this stage, that is not on the agenda at all. I am not trying to tell you there are no political differences of opinion between the Likud and the Alignment. They exist, but in my view, they are not relevant. In fact, from the aspect of the Likud and the Alignment in the national unity government, today the problem, with a capital letter, taking precedence over every other problem, even that of Husayn, is the economic problem. In that field, both parties must work together seriously to cope with these problems.

I am a Cabinet member; I accept collective responsibility, but I think it would be correct to say that since the government was established — and that is nearly 9 months ago — the economic situation in the country has not improved, it has become worse.

DAVAR on U.S. Role, PLO

TA091341 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Jun 85 p 7

[Commentary by Hagay Eshed: "They Can Destroy Everything"]

[Text] The United States has no equal in the whole world in its ability to both build and destroy, and to do so to itself, its friends, its enemies and even us. It has enormous power to build and destroy. It has an almost endless reservoir of genuine friendship for Israel, the like of which has never been known before. The economic aid to Israel over the past weeks and months is another shining proof of this. But, just as the United States can help, it can also disturb, and not only us, but itself, too. Just as it can manage to help us succeed, so it can also cause itself and us to fail. Life is impossible without it and difficult and dangerous with it.

In the course of learning the lessons of the war in Lebanon what has almost been forgotten is the tragic and key role the United States played in it. Thus, the United States could also play a key role, positive or negative, in achieving peace with Jordan and the Palestinians or in destroying not only peace, but also Israel's grounds for existence, heaven forbid, and not only the existing government, but that of the wavering unity between the two peoples in Israel, who are, perhaps, beginning to come closer to each other but could also divide to the point of a civil war between them.

The attempt to impose on Israel recognition of the PLO that would lead to a Palestinian state headed by the PLO, would be a sort of "casus belli," either between Israel and such a state before it is established, or within Israel, between the two peoples surging inside it, for whom this war would finally pit them against each other.

The Americans could cause this and from the best of intentions, as genuine friends of Israel, as its well-wishers. They have such a record, of building and destroying, of unprecedented aid and of tying our hands and legs over an abyss. Not only did they not lift a finger to stop the Holocaust, they also imposed an embargo on any arms shipments whatsoever to the State of Israel during the War of Independence, which could have resulted in a second Holocaust, had it not been for Soviet aid, both political and military, and had it not been for the Czech rifles, machineguns, and weapons that arrived at decisive moments during the battles.

The Americans did not prevent the Lebanon war from starting, even though they knew all about it. A sufficient reminder of this is the sole testimony given by Ambassador Sam Lewis, who set out to point the finger at Sharon and ended up by pointing the finger at the U.S. diplomatic establishment as well. But the Americans blocked the war at the end of its first fateful week, before the United States could reach a situation in which it could dictate, bargain, or mediate — as it did during the encirclement of the Egyptian Third Army at the end of the Yom Kippur war. It was that encirclement that gave the U.S. mediation process an edge over the Soviets and Al-Sadat, and which got the system of partial arrangements going until it reached the goal of a peace agreement.

In contrast to Nixon and Kissinger, Reagan and his aides stopped this encirclement at the beginning of the Lebanon war (an encirclement the IDF, for its part, failed to attain in the time it had at its disposal, and it needed the extra time the Americans denied it). Thus, right from the beginning, Reagan and his aides emasculated Israel's ability to gain a decisive victory and, also, their own scope for mediation. That is how the unsuccessful, error-filled U.S. diplomatic involvement in a courtship of Saudi Arabia and Syria from a position of weakness came about, without the Israeli military card, until it reached the grotesque U.S. military intervention and its shameless cessation.

This is what the Americans are like. They have an enormous power to build and destroy, benefit and cause damage to themselves and to us. And from the best of intentions. Really! Now, all this can happen again, with Jordan and the growing U.S. recognition of the PLO, which is happening either deliberately or not, without getting anything in return or any benefit, and while causing almost immeasurable damage and risks. What do they want? Do they want a Palestinian state to be established, although it would not be demilitarized, because there is not and never will be any country in the world that is completely dimilitarized? Or do they want the partition of Jerusalem to be renewed, with a war between Israeli Jerusalem and the Jerusalem which is the capital of the PLO? Negotiations between Israel and Jordan and mutual agreement with the participation of the Palestinians on the Jordanian side is the maximum that can, perhaps, be obtained in the foreseeable future.

In the meantime, the national unity govenment could continue to reap the fruits of the peace with Egypt. Only in this way is there any chance to prevent the disintergration of the social, political, and military fabric of the State of Israel against the backdrop of the collapse of the national unity government, with all this would involve. Only in this way is there any chance that negotiations and an agreement with Jordan will not cause an overflow of all the fear and hatred, which would mingle in one fire of an all-encompassing war that would even further crumble the IDF's unity and feeling of shared identity. Recognition of the PLO now would be a "casus belli" for Israeli society itself, not only for the national unity government, and anybody who would want to break it up now against the background of recognition of the PLO would be directly pushing people into a civil war without being able to form another government, and without being able to call early elections, parliamentary, judicial, and economic chaos.

The Americans can build and they can also destroy. Let them carry on with the job they began: helping to build peace between Israel and Jordan, without the PLO. The Lebanon war made this possible despite the Israeli and U.S. military and political mismanagement of that war, and despite the unconditional withdrawal of both U.S. and Israeli forces from Lebanon. Israel will not be able to withdraw from Judaea and Samaria as it withdrew from Lebanon. Very cautious negotiations will have to be conducted over Judaea and Samaria btween the only two partners who might have a chance of succeeding in talking and reaching an agreement: Israel and Jordan, not the PLO. U.S. recognition of the PLO now would destroy everything.

Visits to Amman Opposed

TA100530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The Jordanian foreign minister has declared that Israel will not be asked to return to the Green Line [pre-1967] borders in negotiations to be held in the future on peace in the Middle East. This was reported to Israel by U.S. Administration officials in Washington, as part of their reports on contacts with Jordan. The officials also emphasized that the United States has explained to Jordan that it is opposed to the phased plan it proposed for a dialogue between Washington and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry is opposed to visits by U.S. Jewish delegations to Amman. Jerusalem has received reports that King Husayn is again about to invite such delegations to visit his country.

HADASHOT: IDF Set To Complete Withdrawal 10 June

TA100655 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 10 Jun 85 p 2

[Report by Hayim Ravya]

[Text] Today the IDF is actually completing the evacuation of Lebanon. After 1,099 days and 655 killed, this morning the last large forces will leave the security strip. On 6 June 1982, Israel entered Lebanon in order to remove the terrorists' artillery threat facing the northern border settlements. Top sources in the IDF and the defense establishment believe that henceforth there will be katyusha attacks against the border settlements on the Israeli side of the Purple Line. The sources say that in view of this, the IDF's role will be limited to preventing attacks from the security strip and preventing the reestablishment of the terrorist infrastructure. A series of questions and problems which are accompanying the withdrawal are a cause for concern in the defense establishment.

The Palestinian and extremist Shi'ite organizations will seek to use southern Lebanon as a base for attacks against Israel. The assessment is that Syria will encourage such actions, knowing it cannot directly threaten Israel. Some will question the army of southern Lebanon's [ASL] ability to fulfil its role — preventing terrorist activity in the security strip — following the completion of the withdrawal.

The IDF is also concerned about the fact that Israel's backing of the ASL will be used by its opponents — headed by the Amal organization — as the prime motive to sabotage its activity. Israel will find it difficult to back and aid the ASL if it is attacked, as the power factors who will try to destroy the ASL's hold in the area will select a manner of action that will prevent israel from backing the ASL. The relaitonship with UNIFIL, which to date refuses to recognize the ASL as a legitimate factor in the area, may also be a source of difficulties.

Two Shells Fall on Western Galilee 10 June

TA100711 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] This morning two shells fell on the Western Galilee, apparently from an improvised katyusha rocket. There are no casualties and life in the area is continuing as usual. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the army of southern Lebanon has begun searches north of the border. Our correspondent notes that several attacks have recently been attempted from that area. Furthermore, several katyusha rockets have been fired and have fallen north of the border.

Reportage on Kidnapping of UNIFIL Soldiers

ASL Kidnaps Officers

TA071414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] There has been a serious incident between soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon and Finnish UNIFIL soldiers. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that, as a result of an incident that occurred this morning between the two sides, General Lahd's soldiers kidnapped several Finnish officers. Soldiers from the Finnish battalion surrounded the kidnappers and the hostages and soldiers from both sides took up firing positions. Negotiations have now begun to calm down tempers.

Further Details

TA071517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The army of southern Lebanon [ASL] General Staff has made an accusation against UNIFIL, saying that several dozen soldiers from the Finnish unit attacked an ASL unit near Al-Qantarah today. The UN soldiers arrested 12 of the ASL soldiers, with their weapons and equipment, and handed them over to Amal fighters near (Anduriyah) which is outside the security strip. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht was told by the UNIFIL Headquarters that, from an investigation into the incident, it turns out that General Lahd's soldiers deserted, gave their weapons to the Finnish soldiers, and tried to help them to go to Tyre [as heard]. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that a short time ago the deserting or kidnapped soldiers convened a news conference in Bidyas, east of Tyre. They announced that they had been taken captive after fighters from the Amal organization attacked them this morning. In reaction to the incident, ASL troops kidnapped several Finnish officers and, in reaction, soldiers from the Finnish battalion encircled the kidnappers and hostages.

ASL Issues Ultimatum

TA071613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] The army of southern Lebanon [ASL] has captured 24 Finnish UNIFIL soldiers, and is threatening to execute one soldier every hour unless 12 ASL soldiers are released. The

UNIFIL command has told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that it is reviewing the above announcement and is taking a very serious look at it, and has even taken the appropriate measures.

The incident began this morning when — according to the ASL command — Finnish UN soldiers detailed 12 ASL soldiers and handed them over the Amal fighters near the village of Anduriyah outside the security strip. UNIFIL maintains that General Lahd's soldiers defected, surrendered their arms to the Finnish troops, and asked for help in reaching Tyre.

At a news conference in the village of Bidyas east of Tyre, Da'ud Da'ud, the head of Amal in southern Lebanon, has announced that the ASL soldiers were taken captive after being attacked by Amal soldiers this morning in retaliation for the defense minister's [not further identified] remarks in the United States. In reaction to the incident, ASL soldiers kidnapped 5 Finnish troops near Al-Qantarah, and 19 others near Metulla as they returned from leave. They sent one of the soldiers to the UNIFIL command to announce the ultimatum.

ASL Denies Threat

TA071719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1715 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] According to senior south Lebanese army [SLA] sources, Finnish UN troops and not unarmed militiamen attacked and captured an SLA unit this morning, leading the SLA to detain a number of Finnish soldiers until their men are released. The SLA source strongly denied there were any death threats against the Finnish soldiers being held, but says the SLA will not release the UN men until their own men are returned safely. According to the source, the Finns captured the SLA soldiers inside the security zone, took them outside the area, and handed them over to hostile forces. The SLA says it takes a serious view of the UN action.

IDF Criticizes ASL 'Defections'

TA071731 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1722 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The army of southern Lebanon [ASL] is holding 15 [as heard] UNIFIL soldiers, threatening to execute them unless 11 [as heard] ASL soldiers are released by Amal in Tyre. Our correspondent in the north Moti 'Eden reports that the incident began this morning when 11 ASL soldiers who wanted to defect sought the help of a Finnish UNIFIL officer in smuggling them beyond the security strip, northward. The UN officer agreed, and the defectors appeared at a news conference with the Amal commander in southern Lebanon about an hour ago, announcing that they were kidnapped following a battle with Amal members near the village of Al-Qantarah, not very far away from Kibbutz Misgav 'Am. In reaction to this, the ASL has been holding 15 UNIFIL men and have threatened to execute one soldier every hour.

Our correspondent reports that right now the IDF is trying to resolve this incident. IDF sources this evening harshly criticized the ASL because this is the second incident of mass defections from its ranks within 1 week.

UN Appeals for Release

TA071817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The United Nations has asked Israel to help bring about the release of the UNIFIL soldiers captured by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. The UN secretary general has approached Israeli Ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu about this, and he contacted Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin who is currently in New York.

UNIFIL Commander General Callaghan has asked the commander of the northern command to take action to obtain the release of the Finnish soldiers from ASL hands, and General Ori Or promised that he would do so, if Gen Callaghan tries to arrange the release of the 11 kidnapped ASL soldiers held by the UN soldiers.

Senior Lebanese Army [as heard] sources have reported that a UN force that included several dozen Finnish troops attacked an ASL unit near Al-Qantarah this afternoon, shot in the air, and — as we have said earlier — detained 11 ASL soldiers, who were transferred west of the security strip with all their belongings and personal weapons, and were taken away from there in Amal civilian vehicles. The sources emphasized that the gravest matter of all is that the UN soldiers aggressively attacked the ASL soldiers and handed them over to hostile elements. The sources explained that the 25 [figure as heard] UN soldiers were detained in reaction to this offensive, and will be held captive until the UN soldiers return the ASL soldiers.

The UNIFIL command charges that General Lahd's men defected, surrendered their weapons to the Finnish troops, and asked them to help them get to Tyre.

Two Officers Release Secured

TA071912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpts] There is still great tension between the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers and the Finnish contingent of UNIFIL. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that IDF liaison officers are trying to calm tempers down and that, thanks to their mediation, two Finnish officers were released this evening. The ASL command has reported that the commander of the ASL outpost who was handed over to Amal has been released, but that UNIFIL has prevented his return to the south.

Osmo Vainola, the Finnish ambassador to Israel, has confirmed to our correspondent Alan Ben-'Ami reports that Finnish soldiers this afternoon captured ASL soldiers. He said that the Finnish soldiers returned fire after ASL soldiers had shot at them. He contended that the ASL soldiers surrendered, were disarmed, and were taken to a Finnish outpost where they were supposed to stay, but that they simply disappeared afterwards.

ASL Will Not Harm Captives

TA080909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Army of southern Lebanon [ASL] Headquarters has announced that it does not intend to harm the 23 Finnish UN soldiers but it will not release them until UNIFIL sees to the release of 11 ASL troops from captivity by the Amal organization. The latter has announced that it does not intend to release the captives. The commander of the 11 ASL troops was released yesterday but said he is not prepared to meet ASL officials.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht has learned from ASL Headquarters that they have no doubt the incident was initiated by the Finnish battalion. According to them, the battalion's commander said about 1 week ago that immediately after the IDF evacuated the security strip he would fight the ASL.

Lahd Refuses To Negotiate

TA081411 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] The affair involving the kidnapping of the 23 Finnish soldiers by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] is getting more and more complicated. ASL Commander General Lahd told our correspondent Hayim Hecht this afternoon that he would not release the Finns unless the 11 ASL men held by Amal are released. However, Amal leader Nabih Birri said in Beirut that he would release the ASL soldiers only if Israel releases all the Lebanese citizens who he claims are imprisoned in a detention camp in 'Atlit. Alternatively, Birri demanded that the ASL evacuate the Christian town of Jazzin. Lahd reacted by saying that he would not negotiate with Amal, only with the United Nations. At this stage, he said, he woud only be prepared to release four Finns as a good-will gesture.

Meanwhile, the Finnish Defense Ministry has announced that it had received personal promises by Israeli figures to guard the life, well-being, and health of all the Finns help captive by the ASL.

UNIFIL Officers Visit Soldiers

TA081714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] The UNIFIL spokesman has reported that his officers today visited the group of kidnapped Finnish soldiers held by the army of southern Lebanon and found them to be in good health. The kidnapped soldiers are divided into two groups: Nineteen of them are being held somewhere near the Israeli border, and 4 in a village further away. The UNIFIL spokesman said this afternoon that he would be prepared to negotiate with General Lahd only after the UNIFIL soldiers are released.

The UN secretary general has informed the Israeli ambassador that at this stage the Security Council will not convene to discuss the affair. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that France and Egypt had requested that the Security Council hold a session, or alternatively issue a communique that would put at least part of the blame for this incident on Israel. Our UN ambassador, Binyamin Netanyahu, has told our correspondent that after talking to the UN secretary general, it became clear to him that the United Nations does not hold Israel responsibile for the events.

'Every Effort' To Gain Release

TA081810 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today called his Finnish counterpart and promised him that Israel would make every effort to obtain the release of the Finnish soldiers held captive by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that the IDF liaison unit personnel who work closely with the ASL were busy today trying to bring about an end to the affair in a calm atmosphere. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir also contacted his Finnish counterpart in Helsinki, the capital of Finland, and promised him that every effort is being made to obtain the release of the Finnish soldiers.

Pressure on ASL

TA081847 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1805 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari]

[Excerpts] A real Gordian knot has undoubtedly emerged in southern Lebanon, and the Foreign Ministry is busy trying to calm down the angry Finns. The immediate goal is to persuade the Amal leaders to hand over the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers to UNIFIL, and then carry out UNIFIL-ASL prisoner exchanges. For the moment no such solution can be seen because Amal opposes it.

Israel has not applied maximum pressure to General Lahd to speed up the release of the Finns he is holding since the impression is — as defense establishment sources phrased it — that the Finns acted in a very grave fashion. But more importantly, Israel has refrained from exerting pressure since the ASL's ability to handle areas occupied by UN soldiers as well as their own is currently under examination.

UNIFIL and the ASL clashed heavily during the time of the late Major Haddad, too, and this is being repeated now because UNIFIL does not recognize the ASL's legitimacy. The UN soldiers are not allowing the ASL soldiers to cross the roadblocks — we may recall that only a few days ago a serious incident occurred involving the Irish UNIFIL contingent — and some UNIFIL officers want to push the ASL out of the area altogether. Gen Lahd said today that he has no problem with Amal, but only with the UNIFIL men who are responsible for the well-being of his troops. He said that Israel is not involved in the matter, although joint views have been exchanged.

As we said before, the crux of the matter is how the ASL will be able to function in the security strip if UNIFIL continues to curtail its moves and prevents it from carrying out routine activity. Israel would like an understanding to be reached for the

future which means that the soldiers of this Finnish battalion along the front just near Misgav 'Am will have to obtain unofficial directives from UN Headquarters as to how to coexist with the ASL. This will become even more essential if an attempt is really made to expand UNIFIL's territory all the way down to the Israeli border. UNIFIL in genreal and even this Finnish contingent in particular currently enjoy increasingly improved relations with the Amal Movement in the south, and they certainly prefer partnership with Amal over close cooperation with the ASL. But the ball is in Nahih Birri's court, and he said this evening that he would release the ASL soldiers only if the ASL withdraws from Jazzin and several hundred Shi'ites still held in the 'Atlit prison — primarily Amal member (Na'im al-Hashim) — are released. Da'ud Da'ud, the Amal commander in the south said this evening that he would not release the prisoners and that the United Nations can do what it wants.

Lahd Releases Four Soldiers

TA082003 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the army of southern Lebanon, has released four Finnish UNIFIL soldiers as a good-will gesture. In doing this, he fulfilled the promise he had made in a bid to put an end to the affair of the kidnapping that began yesterday. This is reported by our correspondent Hayim Hecht. So far, no other elements involved in the affair have reacted to this.

UN Treatment of ASL

TA090434 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] UN Undersecretary General Brian Urquhuart will arrive in Israel in 2 days. Our correspondent in Washington reports that the visit was planned before this past weekend's events [referring to kidnapping of Finnish UNIFIL soldiers], and its aim was to find out the extent to which Israel is willing to extend UNIFIL's deployment in Lebanon.

In consultations last night between Israeli officials in New York and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, Israel's position was consolidated: Israel will demand that the United Nations treat the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] as a militia with rights equal to other militias. The United Nations must also cease favoring the Shi'ite militia. So far the UN Security Council has not decided to convene, but it was reported that if the crisis is not solved within 2 days, the UN secretary general will convene a special session of the Security Council.

3 UNIFIL Soldiers Released

TA090443 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel says the south Lebanese army [SLA] has released three of the UNIFIL soldiers it captured Friday. Earlier there a report that Lahd has released four of the soldiers. Goksel says the three were let go at the village of Al-Qantarah and are in good condition. SLA soldiers captured 23 soldiers from the Finnish battalion after the Finns took 11 SLA soldiers and turned them over to the Shi'ite Amal Militia in Tyre.

In Washington Defense Minister Rabin warned incidents like this would occur as long as the UN force gives preference to Amal over the SLA. Rabin said SLA men should be brought to Al-Naqurah to find out exactly what happened. If it turned out the SLA soldiers really want to defect they will be allowed to do so, said Rabin, and the Finnish soldiers held by the SLA will be released.

Goksel told Israel radio's reporter that UNIFIL is in contact with the captured Finns, and they are unharmed and being looked after. However, he said UNIFIL continues to demand their immediate release without any connection to the SLA men being held by the Amal militia.

Schiffer Comments

TA090549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Interview with political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer by morning newsreel anchorman Yitzhaq Ro'e — live]

[Text] [Ro'e] In our studio is political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, with whom we will talk about the UNIFIL-Army of southern Lebanon [ASL] crisis. Perhaps the first question is: Are we really out of Lebanon?

[Schiffer] This incident indeed reveals the fact that Israel, despite its declarations, is still in Lebanon, where it has what are known as mentors, officers and soldiers who help the ASL. and to use an expression by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin to describe the Lebanon war — a Gordian knot — this time we can say this is Rabin's own Gordian knot, because this affair exposes Israel to an extremely complicated international situation. First of all, this reveals the fact that Israel is still in Lebanon, and that it supports one of the militias in the security strip, General Lahd's army, when all the countries, from the United States to the countries contributing soldiers to UNIFIL in southern Lebanon, do not recognize the legitimacy of this unit. Recently Gen Lahd appointed two liaison officers to UNIFIL, but the UNIFIL units do not recognize Gen Lahd's soldiers, and one of his aims now is to hold direct negotiations [with UNIFIL]. Israel's position is that UNIFIL will have to recognize the ASL as it recognizes other militias, such as Amal.

Another international aspect regarding this issue: Lately there have been many incidents between the ASL and Norwegian and Irish units, and if we look at the letters coming from Ireland we see that this issue puts a cloud over President Herzog's upcoming visit to Ireland. The officials who sent these letters point to the fact that the visit will center around the incidents between the ASL and the Irish UNIFIL contingent, and Israel cannot, and perhaps will not, be able to open a permanent embassy in Dublin due to this entanglement.

UNIFIL-Amal Precoordination Claimed

TA091235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Senior defense sources have said that they have proof of precoordination between the Finnish soldiers and their commanders, and the Shi'ite Amal organization in the incident in which the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers were kidnapped by the Shi'ites. The sources emphasized that Israel will continue to support the ASL, even if it causes UNIFIL discomfort. According to the same sources, UNIFIL's claim — that it does not recognize the ASL because it is an unofficial armed force — is strange. Amal is also an armed force which does not represent the Lebanese Government, yet UNIFIL negotiates with it.

UNIFIL To Investigate Incident

TA091402 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1349 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] The UN secretary general has instructed the UNIFIL commander to investigate the double kidnapping case which took place over the weekend in southern Lebanon. The conclusions will be presented by Tuesday, the day UN Undersecretary General Brian Urquhart is scheduled to arrive in the region. This was reported by Urquhart's assistant, Jean-Claude Aime, to Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche. Aime had requested Israel's help in the investigation. Kimche spoke this morning with the Finnish ambassador to Israel, and expressed his support for General Lahd's demand for a meeting between the commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers being held by Amal, and ASL representatives, IDF representatives, and UN representatives, in order to hear from him whether or not his soldiers are being held by Amal of their own free will.

No Release of Shi'ites

TA091738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says he holds UNIFIL responsible for the capture of south Lebanese army [SLA] soldiers by the Shi'ite Amal militia and for their release. The defense minister, talking to reporters on his return from the United States, said that Israel for its part will do all it can to ensure the safety of the Finnish soldiers being held by the SLA, but will not release Shi'ites detainees in Israel as part of any resolution of the affair. The defense minister also made it clear that Israel would continue to support the SLA. Meanwhile, the United Nations says it will set up an investigation of the whole affair, and the deputy commander of UNIFIL is to hold talks with the SLA commander, General Lahd, on the issue. More from reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] Defense Minister Rabin says he takes a very serious view of the behavior of UNIFIL in the whole affair. The Finnish soldiers, said Rabin, had disarmed SLA soldiers, and even if they had not actually handed them over to Amal, had left them an easy prey for armed Amal militiamen.

[Rabin] I believe it is the responsibility of UNIFIL that disarmed them and put them even in the position that they were taken easily by Amal in the area where the UNIFIL was in control to make every effort to bring back the SLA soldiers to their villages, to their families.

[Ben-'Ami] The defense minister said the current dispute should be resolved by UNIFIL, the SLA, and possibly Amal, but it would be a mistake to link the release of Shi'ite detainees in Israel — as demanded by Amal — to a resolution of the affair. As for Israel's attitude to UNIFIL and its role in the south, the defense minister had this to say:

[Rabin] Under the present circumstances, UNIFIL as it operates now, doesn't bring security to Israel. The clash that took place, the incident, shows the dangerous role of UNIFIL unless UNIFIL will change its policy and will look at the Amal militia as well as he should look at the SLA. Both are militias, both have their own limits, both — I believe — express the wish of the population to have their fate in their hands.

[Ben-'Ami] Defense Minister Rabin made it clear that Israel will continue to support the south Lebanese army, and that Israeli soldiers will also be operating in the border security zone, despite the IDF's redeployment along the international border.

[Rabin] What we aspire, and I believe that we'll achieve in the near future, is that there will be no fighting of units of the [illegible] on a permanent basis in Lebanon; I stress: on a permanent [illegible]. Patrol is not permanent. It will be in and out. In and out, not [illegible] the same day, maybe after 3 days. The essence is that we want to be in a position that there will be no deployment of military Israeli units on a permanent [last word emphasized] basis in Lebanon. It doesn't include liaison, etc.

[Ben-'Ami] Defense Minister Rabin will raise the whole issue with UN Undersecretary General Brian Urquhart, who arrives here on Tuesday for previously scheduled talks on the future of UNIFIL. [End recording]

Schiff on UNIFIL-ASL Incident

TA090732 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jun 85 p 1

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "A War Game Predicted a UNIFIL-ASL Incident"]

[Text] A war game conducted recently about the future of the security strip determined that one of the possible scenarios for an Israeli involvement would be a clash between the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and UNIFIL and the taking captive of soldiers from both sides. This is exactly what is now happening in the security strip.

The involvement is that of the ASL, but Israel is the address for international complaints and UNIFIL claims. The involvement is not directly connected with the Peace of the Galilee settlements. Despite this, in this case we must defend the ASL against a sophisticated move by Amal and one of the UNIFIL units. This is an involvement into which Israel has fallen.

Israeli sources were shocked by the move initiated by UNIFIL and see it as a sharp provocation. The ASL retaliatory action was unavoidable. Given the relations between the ASL and the IDF, it is hard to believe that General Lahd's reaction came without the knowledge of IDF representatives who are very much involved in the field. Initial clarifications have shown that the UNIFIL General Staff Headquarters headed by Major Callaghan **did not** order the Finnish battalion to attack and capture an ASL unit and transfer its personnel to Amal. Israeli elements raised the possibility to the UNIFIL Command that the commander of the Finnish battalion established a link with Amal in return for a bribe and wanted to test this out. On the other hand, Israel must find out to what extent the 11 ASL soldiers really were forced to give up their weapons and be taken captive.

In accordance with the tradition of blackmail, Amal now wants General Lahd's forces to withdraw from Jazzin and the ASL to release all the Shi'ite captives it is holding. The decision on Jazzin depends on Lahd, but, on the matter of the captives, it should be recalled that as far back as a week ago Israel already released a large group of Shi'ite prisoners.

Chief of Staff on Future IDF Involvement in Lebanon

TA071408 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, thinks the IDF will not be able to cut itself off completely from Lebanon and in the future, too, it will have to act inside Lebanon to prevent terrorist actions against Israel. In an address at the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club, the chief of staff said there is no element in Lebanon at present that can prevent terrorist actions and hostility against Israel and so the IDF will be forced to do this. On the lessons of the Lebanon war, Lt Gen Levi said the lessons must be applied to the future, not to the past. If the arguments over the past continue, we may not be prepared for the future. Our correspondent Tzahi Noga rpeorted the chief of staff's remarks.

Schiff Comments on U.S. Weapons to Arab Countries

TA101001 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Jun 85 p 7

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "A Different Opinion on the Weapons Deal"]

[Text] Despite the fact that Israel's current official position is determined opposition to the supply of new U.S. weapons to Jordan, there is also another approach — more moderate and practical — which can be heard in the defense establishment. This approach does not disregard the dangers inherent in the sale of new U.S. weapons to the Arab countries, but it sees the positive aspects of this. The supporters of this approach rightly say that Israel must not ignore Washington's desire to support its traditional friends among the moderate Arab countries. It is futile to ignore this fact, and Israel is waging a defensive struggle with regard to this issue. It is also unrealistic to say that Jordan has no legitimate security needs. Israel has the right to say it wants to minimize the danger to itself, but it cannot demand that Jordan be completely exposed militarily.

Another opinion states that U.S. military involvement in the Arab countries gives Washington greater influence and indirectly helps to moderate extremist Arab stands. If Washington manages things wisely, this dangerous situation can indirectly facilitate the peace process in our region. As the United States will supply the Arabs new weapon systems in any event, we must accept the fact while raising our basic objection, and after several conditions are accepted.

Only when we are talking about the supply of U.S. weapons to the Arab states can Israel influence the quantity and quality of the weapons supplied. Israel's voice goes unheard when the issue is the supply of great quantities of Soviet or other Eastern weapons to the Arabs. Its influence is also extremely limited when the issue is weapons from European and other countries (except for West Germany which has special relations with Israel and is therefore willing to listen to Israel's objections). In Washington, however, Israel can influence the type of weapons sold, as well as their quantity and quality. Israel can — directly and through its friends — suggest that the administration set special conditions for approving the weapons sale. Israel's proposals have been accepted more than once. Moreover, the supply of U.S. weapons to the Arab countries forces Washington to commit itself to recompense Israel with even higher-quality weapons and with greater financial aid for its military needs. It cannot be compensated in this manner when European countries sell new weapons to the Arabs.

What are the demands Israel should raise in Washington if and when the United States sells new weapons to the Arabs? Israel must insist on four principles. The most important, in my opinion, is the principle of preserving the qualitative edge to Israel's advantage. This edge constitutes one of the most important factors in Israel's power of deterrence. U.S. Presidents, among them President Reagan, have undertaken to preserve this edge. The practical translation of this principle lies not only in greater military aid, but primarily in ensuring that Israel be equipped, in several spheres, with weapons systems which would be one "generation" ahead of those possessed by the Arabs, who have great quantitative advantages over Israel. If Washington supplies the Arab countries with weapons, it must see to it that Israel will receive weapons systems and more advanced technological equipment which would allow it to preserve its qualitative advantage on the battlefield. This especially holds true with regard to aircraft, but also to electronic equipment and types of armaments. This can basically be accomplished by supplying more advanced weapons to Israel, but it can also be solved indirectly — by giving Israel know-how and new technology. Israeli planners should carefully consider whether or not it is sometimes preferable not to ask for the newest U.S. system, because this immediately creates pressure from countries such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia to receive the same weapons systems. Washington eventually acquiesces to their demands. The solution can sometimes be in the form of receiving the know-how which would enable us to produce the same systems in Israel. Here Israel has the advantage over its neighbors in terms of its advanced industrial-technological base.

The second principle we must insist on is a reduction of the offensive elements in the weapons and equipment being supplied to the Arab countries. If indeed the aim is to strengthen the

defensive capabilities of countries such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia, the emphasis must be put on supplying these countries with defensive weapons and avoiding as much as possible the supply of weapons and equipment which strengthen offensive capability. Planes such as the F-20, which have the capacity to carry a large weapon load, are an example of offensive equipment, as are a large quantity of Cobra assault helicopters, assault bridges, and even exaggerated quantities of mobile artillery and katyushas. We should also include in this framework more lethal weapons such as cluster bombs and "smart" weapons, as well as the bomb racks which Washington guaranteed not to include in its supply of F-15's to Saudi Arabia.

The third principle Israel must stress is that more care be taken in supplying new and offensive weapons to Arab countries whose borders are adjacent to Israel — confrontation countries. Israel shows greater sensitivity to the supply of new weapons to Jordan than to Persian Gulf or North African countries. Additional F-15 planes to Saudi Arabia are less worrisome than a limited number of F-16 planes, or even F-15's, to the Jordanian Air Force. Israel takes a very negative view of the supply of any obviously offensive weapon to Jordan, but there are various degrees to its opposition.

The lesser objection is to the hand-launched surface-to-air Stinger missiles. After this comes the Hawk missiles. The greatest and most determined objection is to the supply of F-16's due to their assault capability and their ability to neutralize a considerable part of Israel's Air Force in case of a full-scale war with both Syria and Jordan, or with Syria alone while Jordan is poised in a defensive-offensive posture. This opposition is vehement because of Jordan's proximity to Israel's most vital centers. It takes only a few minutes to fly from Jordan's airfields to these targets. It is feared that even such a high-quality air force as the Israeli Air Force will not be able to effectively prevent infiltrations aimed at sensitive Israeli targets from such short range.

In this regard, we must warn that the supply of new offensive planes to Jordan will create an almost unavoidable situation wherein Israel will be forced to launch a preventive attack against Jordan immediately upon the beginning of a war or a large conflict in the eastern front. The supply of such offensive weapons will increase talk of the need to quickly knock out Jordan in the first stages of the war.

The fourth principle Israel must insist on is that no offensive weapons systems be supplied to Arab countries who persist in claiming that they are at war with Israel. The best formula is the one achieved with Egypt. Following the disengagement agreements in the Sinai, Egypt began to receive U.S. weapons, but this was done gradually and carefully. First it received transport planes, later anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles, and only afterward, following the Camp David accords, were the plane and tank deals signed. Despite the fact that Israel is not happy about the supply of large quantities of new weapons to Egypt, it cannot raise any objections in principle, because the weapons are supplied to a side which claims it is not at war with Israel and is not looking for a military solution. The same holds true for Jordan. It will have the right to receive new weapons if and when it takes a real step toward direct negotiations with Israel. This is the position of Congress, and this was the opinion which prevailed among large segments of the U.S. Administration, but unfortunately this position suffered a setback following King Husayn's recent visit to Washington.

ALGERIA

'Violent' Fighting Over Land Allocations Noted

LD091337 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Southern Algeria has been the scene of violent fighting this week in which several dozen people were injured. They took place in Ghardaia 6,000 km south of Algiers between the inhabitants of this town and those of Daia. The incidents started on Wednesday night [5 June] and continued until yesterday morning. The reason for this is the inhabitants' reaction to the allocation of land by the local authorities. The Daia villagers think that their rich Ghardaia neighbors who are traders by tradition cannot extend their activities to agriculture.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Sudanese Ansar Delegation 4 Jun

LD081443 Tripoli JANA in English 0913 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 17, June 5th, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received yesterday a delegation of the Sudanese Ansar movement conveying the condolences of Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the movement and other members of the movement of the death of the leader's father.

Liaison Secretary Meets Arab Ambassadors

LD091552 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Jun (JANA) — The brother secretary of the Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today met with the ambassadors of the Arab states accredited to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and discussed with them the latest development of the situation in the Arab region.

The secretary of the Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison informed the ambassadors that envoys of the brother leader of the revolution will be carrying messages to the Arab kings and presidents containing the practical proposals for the realization of Arab unity within the framework of the messages which the brother leader of the revolution sent to them last year and their replies to these messages, which expressed their approval in principle.

These proposals will be announced during the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people of the 15th anniversary of the eviction of the U.S. forces from Libyan Arab soil.

Banghazi Demonstrators Cable Al-Qadhdhafi on Beirut

LD100820 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0706 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Banghazi, 10 Jun (JANA) — The Arab masses in Banghazi yesterday evening staged a demonstration of anger against and condemnation of the barbaric action of the war of annihilation being carried out by the 'Amal gangs and leadership and the Lebanese 6th and 8th Brigades against the Palestinian Arab people. At this demonstration, which marched from the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to the building housing the Benghazi Popular Conference Secretariat, the Arab masses reaffirmed their solidarity with the Palestinian revolution, condemnation of the savage and barbaric actions being carried out on behalf of the racist Zionist gangs, and high appreciation for the role being played by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its struggling leader.

The Arab masses participating in this demonstration sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution which said:

To the brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland:

At a time when the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary attack is being intensified in order to liquidate the fighting Palestine rifle in an attempt to provide an easy passage for the capitulationist plans, the 'Amal gangs are carrying out what the invading Zionist forces were incapable of achieving through the invasion of Lebanon in 1981, as well as imperialism and Arab reaction — the liqudation of the Palestinian issue. While we highly appreciate the firm and principled stance of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution regarding our issue and revolution, we appeal to you in the name of the Palestinian revolution and the Arab masses in Benghazi in your capacity as the leader of the Arab revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland to speedily and directly intervene to halt the massacre and the annihilation of our Palestinian people in the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps. We are confident that our revolution and steadfast masses will defeat the conspiracy and the conspirators. We pledge to you to continue the armed struggle since this is the only path leading to the total liberation of the Palestinian national soil.

Glory and immortality for the martyrs, and shame for the cowards and the conspirators. It is a revolution until victory.

The Arab masses participating in this demonstration also addressed a cable to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in which they appealed to him to intervene to halt these ugly massacres and annihilation being carried out by the 'Amal gangs and leadership against the sons of the Palestinian Arab people.

Oman Liberation Front Condemns U.S. 'Exploitation'

LD081659 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] The Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah held a press conference this morning on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Omani revolution, in which it stressed its insistence on continuing the struggle until the toppling of the hireling Qabus and the liberation of Oman from U.S. imperialist control. The front condemned the exploitation which is carried out by the U.S. forces in the Omani territories with the conspiration of the hireling Qabus, and the expansion of some military bases in order to use them as a bridgehead for striking at liberation forces in the region.

JANA Examines 'People's War' in Lebanon

LD071020 Tripoli JANA in English 0940 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 19, June 7th, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — After three years of barbaric invasion of Lebanon, the Zionist enemy is now leaving in a state of defeat and humiliation. On the 6th of June 1982 the Israelis took an arrogant operation into the territories of an Arab country aiming at imposing their hegemony in the region. Their organized terrorist attack meant to utilize a large part of Arab lands to defend the so-called Israel's security. In the process, they carried out destruction and killing to whoever opposed the crime.

In their aggression on the Lebanese Arab people, the Zionists have been given open (?support) that reached actual participation, in some cases by the Atlantic countries, above all the Reagan administration. That was also accompanied by suspicious Arab silence.

In Lebanon the Zionists broke a record of physical crimes, this opening a new chapter of new Nazism. Sabra and Shatila massacres is a case in point.

But despite the Zionist criminal and terrorist military machine, international collaboration, Arab silence and the downfall of colonial agents, the enemy's plans failed and its presence in Lebanon is dying, thanks to the Lebanese popular resistance.

A new situation is now developing with regard to the Arab-Zionist struggle: Armed struggle and people's war is the only method of liberation for regaining of land. In other words, the popular war in Lebanon revealed a number of facts and factors: It gave a final blow to the call for negotiations and surrender.

The fighters in south Lebanon have achieved a number of victories in a short time thus, beginning to light the dilemma of the Zionist enemy in facing the Arab force. The fierce experience of the Lebanese and Palestinian resistance fighters, in fact, has proved that the Zionist enemy would retreat in the face of brave united action by the Arab masses. Lebanon is an ideal example of Arab heroic acts.

On the other hand, people's war in Lebanon has exposed the shortcomings of the Zionist enemy's structure and how it would retreat if faced by force. It showed that it would collapse in the face of people's war. The people's war in Lebanon has proved beyond doubt that whenever you fight a war of will and survival you will emerge victorious.

[Words indistinct] nation watching the story of defeating the Zionist enemy in Lebanon there are still some fears in the days to come. The reason [word indistinct] unfortunately, certain agent forces who have links with the Zionists and sectarian institutions in Lebanon are carrying on in fuelling the campaign against the Palestinian presence there. This time they are using Arab hands to achieve what the enemy has failed in achieving.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Memoranda on Irrigation

JN071113 Khartoum SUNA in English 1023 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Wadi Halfa, Ramadan 19/June 7, (SUNA) — Chairman of the TMC [Transitional Military Council] General Siwar al-Dhahab in his meeting with the leaderships and citizens here yesterday stressed the importance of finding a radical solution for Wadi Halfa water problems, indicating that the government is currently studying a joint project with Yugoslavia on inviting some Yugoslav companies to dig some ground wells.

Chairman of the popular committee here (Muhammad Sawi Betake) presented a report containing the citizens' problems in the area.

Two memoranda were presented for Siwar al-Dhahab by the Alliance of Trade Unions and the citizens here demanding continuation of the national commission for promotion and rehabiliation of Wadi Halfa area despite the actions that distorted its work.

The memoranda also demanded reconsideration of the decision concerning the agricultural lands owned by the area inhabitants for which they were compensated with other lands in New Halfa.

The memoranda demanded, among other things, investment of the area by establishing integration projects and correction of these projects process.

The memoranda also demanded withdrawal of the Egyptian border guard forces which it said occupy a site south of the actual borders inside the Sudanese territories to about 20 k.m. at Jabal al-Sahaba area, latitude 22 north.

Deputy Prime Minister and Irrigation Minister Samuel Aru emphasized that he would seek to solve the water problem here in cooperation with the concerned bodies.

He also confirmed the importance of cooperation between Egypt and Sudan for solving their problems.

The Yugoslav ambassador to Khartoum said that he would make contacts with his government for acquainting her with dimensions of the problem so as to extend the possible support in this regard.

Yesterday Siwar al-Dhahab paid a tour of inspection to Wadi Halfa and Nubah Lake during which he acquainted himself with the size of the water shortage and the procedures for providing supply materials for the area.

Siwar al-Dhahab returned to Khartoum yesterday evening accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Samuel Aru, Deputy Chairman of the High Commission for Relief and Rehabiliation Gen. Dr. Ahmad 'Abd al-Aziz, TMC member Major Gen. Hamadah 'Abd al-'Azim Hamadah and the Yugoslav ambassador to Khartoum.

Siwar al-Dhahab Discusses Economy, Elections

GF091334 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1010 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Jun (WAKH) — General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, has stated that the economic situation in Sudan is continuously worsening and that reforming the advance of the economy will be a strong factor in reforming advances in other fields.

In a statement to the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, General Siwar al-Dhahab said that Sudanese elections will take place as scheduled and that numerous measures have been undertaken to set the bases for a sound democracy in accordance with the platform proclaimed by the Military Council. As for the popular demands to try the pillars of the previous regime in Sudan, Siwar al-Dhahab said: "We had announced the need to try all those who spoiled the political or economic life in the country before the revolution of 6 April. Thus, the pillars of this regime will indeed stand trial." Answering a question as to whether the Transitional Military Council made an official request to Cairo to hand over former President Ja'far Numayri to stand trial, he said: "The goal of the council in the first place is to unveil the facts before the Sudanese people. Its plan is to try all those who spoiled the political life and participated in deteriorating the economic situation." Siwar al-Dhahab emphasized his country's keenness to ameliorate its relations with all countries, particularly neighboring countries, and Ethiopia in particular. He pointed out that great steps have been taken in this regard. He indicated that a conference of Sudanese expatriates will be held in the period between the two feasts and that the expatriates themselves will undertake whatever they believe suitable to bolster economic progress in Sudan.

Daf'allah Views Drafting of New Constitution

GF081756 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1315 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jun (WAKH) — Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, Sudanese prime minister, has announced that Sudan must be governed during the transitional period by the 1956 constitution which was amended in 1964 to fill certain gaps. In a statement published by the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* in the UAE today, he added that the draft resolution for the transitional period which was drawn up by a committee charged with this task by the Transitional Military Council is not a resolution but will be presented for discussion and may be accepted, rejected, or amended. He said that it is not possible to view the difference of opinion on the transitional constitution clauses as a power struggle since it does not serve the revolution at all. He said that the coming stage requires a definition of powers in order to avoid friction. He called on all nationalist forces to unite their efforts so that the people's revolution will be able to carry out its tasks.

TMC's Fadl Discusses Lebanon With PLO Delegation

JN081635 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Jun (SUNA) — General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, vice chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received a PLO delegation led by 'Abd al-Latif Abu Hajlah, director general of the PLO's Political Department, today.

In a statement after the meeting, Abu Hajlah explained that he had briefed Gen Taj al-Din on the truth behind what is taking place against the Palestinian people in their refugee camps in Lebanon and the conspiracy to which these people are being subjected. He indicated that the refugee camp battles are the first chapter of this conspiracy. He affirmed that the Palestinian presence in northern and southern Lebanon and Al-Biqa' is intensive. He said that the PLO asked the Arab League to convene an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers.

Abu Hajlah indicated that the conspiracy is aimed at disarming the Palestinians, taking complete control of their affairs in the refugee camps, and, finally, expelling them from Lebanon. He said that Gen Taj al-Din had affirmed that the Palestinian people's cause is in the Sudanese people's conscience and that Sudan will not agree to the disarming of the Palestinians or to any other measure which may harm the future of their temporary presence.

TMC Forms Committees for Drought, Economy, Elections

JN091808 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jun (SUNA) — During its regular session this morning under General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah, deputy chairman of the Transitional Military Council, the TMC discussed a number of important issues to reorganize work durign the forthcoming stage. The TMC also formed five committees from its members to follow up topics discussed during a recent meeting between the TMC and the Council of Ministers; these topics are dedicated to the present phase of the transitional period. They are the committee for desertification, drought, and combatting famine under the chairmanship of General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab; the committee for economic affairs under Lieutenant General Yusuf Hasan al-Hajj; the committee for the south under Muhammad Mirghani; the committee for elections under Lieutenant General Yusuf Hasan; and the committee for the development of the People's Armed Forces under Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawifq Khalil.

Cabinet Resumes Discussion of Draft Constitution

JN091101 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 9 Jun (SUNA) — The Cabinet resumed its deliberations on the interim draft constitution, which was prepared by the competent committee, during its 10th session held under Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah yesterday evening. The Cabinet entrusted the attorney general with the task of submitting a detailed memorandum on closing the gaps in the draft constitution by seeking help from the results achieved by the national forces, represented by the trade union alliance, political parties, and the Armed Forces.

The Cabinet also endorsed the basic principles of Sudan's foreign policy within the framework of the transitional period's foreign policy program which was presented by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub.

National Alliance 'Condemns' TMC Stand on Audits

JN101150 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jun (SUNA) — The Alliance of Trade Unions issued a statement to the Sudanese people yesterday condemning the Transitional Military Council's stand on the issue of the General Auditor's Office and the constitutional positions that continue to be held by the former occupants.

The statement says that the people's revolution is facing a danger, because the decisions of the unions' council are being treated with negligence. The statement notes that the Military Council is silent while the general auditor's tasks are obstructed, despite the large amount of corruption and the great number of committees without auditors, who are supposed to check the financial documents. The statement also notes that financial and administrative corruption continues, while many cases are accumulating at the General Auditor's Office. The statement adds: If these secondary issues are dealt with in this way, what about the main issues such as annulling the laws of September 1983; the 1956 constitution, amended in 1964 and 1985; and the issue of the south.

The Alliance of Trade Unions urged all unions affiliated with it to convene their general assemblies, and to prepare to adopt more positive steps.

Al-'Ati Names Committees in Security Organ Probe

EA091916 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Yesterday 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati, the attorney general, issued Delegation of Authority Order No 21 delegating some of his powers under the Attorney Generals Law, the Criminal Procedures Law, and the Unlawful Enrichment Law to the investigation committees on the dissolved state security organ and with regard to any person subject to their investigations. It was decided that the committees will be formed as follows:

Committee on Internal Security Administration chaired by Councillor Ibrahim Harun. Members: Police Major Muhammad Ahmad 'Abdullah and First Lieutenant 'Abd al-Nasir Ilyas.

Committee on Economic Management chaired by Councillor al-Rashid Ahmad al-Rashid. Members: Police Colonel Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abduh, Lieutenant-Colonel Mustafa Mahmud Hamid, and a representative of the auditor general.

Committee on the Security of the National Capital chaired by Councillor Hasan 'Uthman Sayyid Ahmad. Members: Captain Jamal al-Bashar and Captain Talal al-Khalifah.

Committee on the Administration of External Security chaired by Councillor al-Hajj Hamadallah. Member: Police Major Muhammad Adam Khatir.

Committee on Corruption and Torture chaired by Councillor Musa Harun Bakhit. Members: Police Lieutenant Colonel Al-Makki Muhammad Ahmad, Major 'Ali al-Din Mahmud, and a representative of the attorney general.

The attorney general stated that all those affected materially or physically or who had been subject to torture should report with their documents directly to the investigation committees. Those found innocent will be released.

Former Central Region Official Released

JN081540 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1520 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Madani, 8 Jun (SUNA) — Major General Faruq Ahmad al-Balak, military governor of the Central Region has ordered the release of the accused Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, former deputy governor of the Central Region, provided he sign an intent not to leave the region without prior permission from the competent authorities. The decision was based on the recommendation of the investigation committee of political detainees in the region and the backing of the head of the Legal Department.

6 Former Officials Released in Khartoum

JN091123 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 9 (SUNA) — Six political detainees of the defunct regime were set free here today.

The detainees who had occupied high level political posts during the rule of ousted Numayri here released after (?reviewing) their situation, finding that no charge was filed against them, the attorney general explained.

Mubrak Sinada, 'Ali Shammu, 'Abd al-Salam Salih 'Isa, Yusuf Sulayman, 'Isma'il Had Musa, and 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abbas here the persons set free today.

The attorney general, however, said those people have signed a gurantee not to leave the national capital until further notice from the attorney general chamber.

He said further committees are to be set up for more thorough investigation so as to set free those proved not guilty.

Ba'th Party Meets To Discuss Domestic Situation

JN071518 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] 'Atbarah/Sudan, 7 Jun (SUNA) — Badr al-Din Muddaththir, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Sudan, has noted that 2 months have passed since the popular uprising, and the popular demand to reduce or subsidize consumer goods has not yet been achieved. He said that liquidating the May regime leaders and regaining the money they plundered can subsidize the consumer goods. His excellency presented a complete count of the squandering in the defunct regime's institutions and organs. This came in a speech his excellency gave at the political symposium the Ba'th Party held here yesterday on the tasks of the present stage.

At the beginning of the symposium, Badr al-Din Muddaththir praised the Sudanese people, who were able, unarmed, to defeat military dictatorships twice in 20 years. He also praised the People's Armed Forces' bias toward the people. He also praised

the martyrs who fell in defense of democracy, and greeted the 'Atbarah masses who were the first spark of the popular uprising.

His excellency talked in detail about the role of the unity of the national forces in the salvation of the country. He asserted the need to continue this role in order to safeguard democracy. He said that the economic crisis was the spark that detonated the revolution against tyrant Numayri, because the burden of this crisis falls on labor.

The secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Sudan called for the need to enact a law against graft in order to enable the Central Bank to control the commercial banks and foreign currency, as well as imports from abroad. He also called for the need to keep the parasitic class, which became rich during the May era, away from current activities. Badr al-Din Muddaththir called for promoting democracy, for participating with employees in the various organs in revealing corruption, and for acquainting the masses with the facts. He pointed out that only pan-Arab ventures, not bilateral ventures, can contribute to efforts to overcome the current economic crisis in Sudan. He also called for an immediate trial of the May supporters and all those who destroyed economic and political life in Sudan, stressing that any attempt to delay this subject will endanger democracy.

At the seminar the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party held in 'Atbarah last night, Badr al-Din Muddaththir emphasized the Ba'th Party's adherence to the 1956-1964 constitution and called for canceling the September laws, the state security laws, and other repressive laws. He also called on Colonel John Garang to participate in the proposed conference for solving the problem of the south. He attacked some sides that exploit and capitalize on religion, stressing that the Ba'th Party adheres to Islamic law as one source of legislation. At the beginning of the seminar, Engineer Kamal 'Uthman, the Ba'th Party's representative in 'Atbarah, delivered a speech in which he noted the Ba'th Party's role in struggling against the May clique and the great role that the party's 'Atbarah branch has played in shaping the alliance in 'Atbarah.

Nasirite Party Official Describes Talks With SPLA

JN081616 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Jun (SUNA) — Members of the Political Bureau of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] have expressed a willingness to hold talks with the representatives of the progressive forces and parties in order to reach a common understanding on current issues.

This was announced by Taha Mirghani, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the Arab Nasirite Socialist Party and member of the Party delegation which met with SPLA Political Bureau members in Addis Ababa last week, in a statement to the Sudanese *AL-SAHAFAH* newspaper. In his statement, which was published this morning, Taha Mirghani said that SPLA representatives informed him of their rejection of the idea of holding talks with the Transitional Military Council, the Cabinet, and right-wing parties and forces. They voiced their opposition to liberal democracy that enabled the right-wing forces to reach power. They also affirmed their adherence to the popular liberation war as the only way to bring the popular forces to power and establish a progressive, socialist system.

The SPLA Political Bureau members also explained that they refuse to regard the Addis Ababa agreement as the solution to the problem of southern Sudan because they believe that the problem also affects many other regions such as eastern and western Sudan. The problem is caused by extreme backwardness and the absence of equal development opportunities. This problem cannot be resolved except by the popular forces' assumption of power. They also reiterated their call for the abolition of the September 1983 laws.

Taha Mirghani added that they will inform all the political forces of the views of the SPLA Political Bureau members. They will also renew the contacts with SPLA representatives in order to continue the talks, bring the viewpoints closer, and arrive at a common concept toward solving Sudan's problems. The party will issue a detailed statement explaining the results of the negotiations.

Southern Region High Council Holds Meeting 7 Jun

JN071116 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan 19, June 7, (SUNA) — The Transitional High Executive Council of the Southern Region held its first meeting yesterday.

The meeting discussed the councils' role during the transitional period and ways of reapplying Addis Ababa accords.

National committee representing the TMC, the Cabinet, Alliance of Trade Unions and Parties, will leave for Juba in the next few days to explain the Cabinet's policy during the transitional period.

SPLA Radio Notes 6 Jun Attack in Upper Nile

EA071557 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpt] We have just received the following urgent report from the battle front. Units of (Al-Zindyyah) carried out a fierce, lightning attack on the (Peptap) area, known as Kilometer 215, on the Canal Road in the southern part of the Upper Nile administrative area. In the attack, which took place yesterday, 6 June, the enemy forces suffered heavy losses in lives and equipment. The losses are as follows: 10 enemy soldiers killed; 20 soldiers wounded, 6 enemy trenches and 6 tents destroyed. The direct attack was carried out by Lieutenant Ajoy Arok Deng and Lieutenant Mayong Hawak Kuany.

TMC Members Seen Linked With Falasha Affair

EA091847 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] The dust of mystery that has so far clouded the scandalous Falasha affair is now settling, since an extremely damaging evidence implicating some members of the ruling Military Coun-

cil in that affair has come to life. This was disclosed to Radio Sudanese People's Liberation Army by the official SPLA-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] spokesman, quoting special sources, which said that a bizarre episode occurred recently involving two former state security organization officers, whose exdirector, Major General 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, is now alleged to be under investigation in connection with the Falasha scandal.

The two officers are Major 'Abd al-Qayyum Muhammad and Major (Zubayr Abu Sahfi Zubayr). According to these special sources, Major 'Abd al-Qayyum was a transit passenger on board a flight on a stopover at Jeddah airport, when security officers stormed the plane and ordered all passengers to disembark on the pretext that there was a bomb on board the plane. Major 'Abd al-Qayyum was then immediately arrested and flown back to Khartoum and whisked away to an unknown detention cell, where he is currently being held together with his colleague Major (Zubayr Abu Sahfi).

Lifting the veil of secrecy surrounding this dramatic incident, the spokesman added that the two officers had in the normal course of their duty attempted — in vain though — to impede the airlifting operation of Falashas from Sudan to an ultimate destination in Israel. Brushing aside the trouble his action has landed him in with the authorities of May 1 regime, the patriotic 'Abd al-Qayyum remained undeterred. He was attempting to smuggle out of Sudan, or send a document, seriously incriminating some members of the 15-man ruling Military Council when he was apprehended at Jeddah airport.

The official SPLA-SPLM spokesman told Radio SPLA that Major 'Abd al-Qayyum and Major (Zubayr) have been locked away ostensibly for having been members of the dissolved state security organization, but in actual fact have been confined to suppress the evidence they are capable of tendering against some of the ruling generals.

The official SPLA-SPLM spokesman has demanded the immediate release of the two officers so that they could testify against 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib and unmask who, among the generals, was connected to the Falasha affair and to what extent.

In a related development the same sources disclosed that Brigadier al-Fatih Urwah, who struck the infamous Falasha deal on Numayri's behalf, and received $56 million, the value of the transaction, has been accorded sanctuary in West Germany by the Sudanese Ambassador Mirchani Sulayman Khalil. It is widely believed that not only do the generals in Khartoum have full knowledge of this arrangement, but have fully acquiesced in the concealment of Brigadier Urwah well beyond reach of the law.

The official SPLA-SPLM spokesman has demanded the extradition of Al-Fatih Urwah, who, on account of his knowledge of all aspects of the Falasha deal, stands as a material witness in the prosecution of 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib and any others who may have been involved.

The spokesman has challenged the military government of Siwar al-Dhahab to produce Brigadier Urwah if it thinks that its hands are clean and has nothing to fear from the revelations Al-Fatih Urwah would likely make concerning the Falasha business.

TUNISIA

Iraqi Foreign Minister Thanks Leaders for Support

LD081315 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior. Tariq 'Aziz said later that he conveyed a message of thanks and appreciation from President Saddam Husayn to President Habib Bourguiba and Mohamed Mzali for Tunisia's fraternal stands on the side of Iraq, affirming that his contacts with the president and the prime minister have convinced him still further that relations between Tunisia and Iraq are strong, and that they are developing steadily in all spheres for the benefit of both countries.

Tariq 'Aziz said that he reviewed with Prime Minister Mzali the development of conditions in the Iraqi-Iranian arena and a number of Arab issues, particularly the agenda of the emergency session of the Arab League Council, pointing out that the two sides hold identical views on the method of tackling Arab issues.

Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi also received Tariq 'Aziz. The Iraqi minister said that they discussed bilateral relations, the developments of the situation in the Gulf area and the Arab situation in general.

He added that during the meeting he also raised the efforts exerted by the Iraqi and Tunisian sides on the 7-member committee to contact countries to enhance the chances for peace. He expressed his appreciation for the sincere active efforts by the Tunisian Foreign Ministry within the framework of this committee.

CHAD

Habre Addresses Nation on Liberation Day

AB071445 Ndjan.ena Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Address to the nation by Chadian President Hissein Habre on 6 June in Ndjamena on the occasion of the third anniversary of National Liberation Day — recorded]

[Summary from poor reception] Citizens of Chad, for the third time since the patriotic forces victoriously entered Ndjamena on 7 June 1982, we are today celebrating the anniversary of the historic National Liberation Day. "It is true that 3 years amount to very little in a nation's history but they are relatively sufficient to enable us to assess the progress made, to draw conclusions and determine the major policies that must guide our future actions. But first of all, I would like to recall and solemnly reaffirm the fundamental objectives we set ourselves right from the beginning. They are the restoration of order and security, restoration of national unity, and reconquest of our national independence and sovereignty by defending with all our strength and by all means Chad's territorial integrity as it was inherited from the colonial era." "We must therefore mobilize ourselves to achieve these sacred objectives. We must now examine, without any complacency, the work accomplished in the fields of restoration of the state, of security, and of national rehabilitation. It is within this framework of rehabilitation of our institutions and of relative calm that the nation can relaunch its social and economic activities. With our limited resources and the appreciable assistance of friendly countries and international organizations, we have methodically and eagerly resumed the task of national reconstruction." The government is giving every attention to the rehabilitation of the country's road, air, and telecommunication infrastructures. This is also the case with protection of health and the revitalization of the educational institutions.

There is a phenomenon which constitutes a matter of concern for our country. "It is the terrible drought which has been ravaging the Sahel for more than 10 years and which has resulted in indescribable sufferings including particularly the endemic famine which is killing our populations and livestock and seriously damaging our landscape." The drought, with the attendant desert encroachment, represents a calamity with consequences as deadly as war. "Chad, which is fed up with the aggression of nature, must relentlessly struggle to stop this aggression in order to safeguard, rehabilitate, and maintain our natural heritage. In view of the constant degradation of our environment and the calamities to which we are subjected, the government of the Third Republic — with the help of the international community — is making efforts to limit the damage." The population has been helped to settle down in their regions of origin and to produce their own food. The displaced persons have also been helped to settle down in hospitable areas and to produce their food. Simultaneously, the government began to relaunch all its major agricultural and stock-breeding projects. Let us never forget that Chad is first and foremost an agro-pastoral country. We must concentrate our strength on these sectors of prime importance in order to attain self-sufficiency in food. Fellow countrymen, I invite all of you to set to work. For its part, the government will spare no effort to give maximum assistance to our farmers.

"However, the other socioeconomic sectors will not be neglected. Various initiatives have been and will continue to be taken to assist the enterprises and the businessmen — large or small — in order to enable them to contribute effectively to the task of national reconstruction."

Some people, because of their position in society, have been embezzling properties belonging to the hard-working Chadian people. "They are enriching themselves ostentatiously in contempt of the national community. This is completely inadmissible! This is even more intolerable if we consider the country's general situation, the external aggression, and the hazards of nature which have rendered each person's life precarious and even perilous." This is why we have decided to react without any weakness by creating the special court of justice whose mission will be to try all those who commit acts against the rights of the national community. "And we have entrusted this very difficult task to judges who are known for their competence and their integrity." I have assured them that they can and should do their work in all independence and serenity.

Fellow citizens, we are making every effort to ensure effective unity for Chad. We are continuing with perseverance to make contacts and engage discussions with the Chadians — both inside and outside the country — who have not yet deemed it necessary to rejoin the great Chadian family. "I take this opportunity to again reaffirm that the government of the Third Republic remains available for any meeting which can help ensure the fraternal rapprochement of all Chadians in order to meet the chanllenges of history. It was in this spirit that we undertook a tour of the whole country in order to convey to our populations in the towns and the rural areas our message of peace and harmony."

"We toured the whole country, we explained our policies, and we listened to the local traditional leaders as well as to the women, young and old people in order to correctly appraise the existing problems. Once again, I thank our brothers and sisters for the exceptionally warm and fraternal reception accorded me and my delegation everywhere. This is indisputable proof that despite all the ill-natured gossip of malicious people and troublemakers, all Chadians want to live together in order to build their beautiful and great country together in brotherhood and solidarity. This was for us, of course, a great stimulant and encouragement. We will therefore continue to forge ahead with determination and courage while remembering the precious and rewarding contacts and advice we had everywhere."

I would like to add that one of the main aspects of this tour was that it enabled us to get acquainted with the general as well as the specific problems existing in the various areas. "Finally, I cannot fail to recall how much we appreciated our picturesque sites and landscapes which are so diversified but always so beautiful. In fact, this great and beautiful country belongs to us and no Chadian worthy of the name can claim the right to sell off such a treasure dirt cheap. Fellow citizens, I am sure that you will never allow this to happen!" Strongly mobilized, you will come together to defend the freedom, dignity, and total indepen-

dence of our dear country. After our frank and loyal explanations, many of our Codo [commando] brothers have joined our ranks.

Fellow citizens, nearly half of our national territory is now in the hands of the expansionist, pro-slavery, and terrorist regime of Tripoli and it is an imperative and sacred duty for all Chadians to liberate it. Therefore, I would like again to make a patriotic appeal to each of you to further close our ranks in order to continue the struggle by the side of our brave national Army to ensure the total recovery of our national heritage.

Fellow Chadians, we must oppose our sworn enemies. We must continue to make contacts with all our opponents. "Always and everywhere, we have been present at all the rendezvous of peace." We were present in Libreville, Port-Gentil, Addis Ababa, (?Paris), Brazzaville, and only recently Bamako. "We have not yet completely succeeded but this is not our fault." Numerous foreign interventions as well as underhand maneuvers continue to obstruct our road to peace despite all our goodwill which has now been recognized by the entire international community. However, we will never be discouraged.

Fellow citizens, we have created a movement called the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR]. "Our movement wants to be a revolutionary organ which will gather together all energies and mobilize all the active elements of the country for the defense of our ideals of freedom, dignity, and sovereignty." "This movement, this great movement belongs to all Chadians regardless of their status." I call on you to always strengthen the ranks of the UNIR. I call on you to participate in all its meetings and its deliberations — in short, to make your patriotic contribution to the efforts of development and rehabilitation of the nation.

Habre Visits Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti Province

AB071315 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, June 7 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre today marked the third anniversary of his seizure of power with a visit to the northern province of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, most of which is still held by Libyan-backed rebels.

Mr. Habre went to Oumchalouba, on the southern fringes of the province near the 16th parallel, the line across the centre of the country which Mr. Habre's forces are holding against any southward advance by supporters of the man he ousted from Ndjamena, Goukouni Oueddei.

France To Give Financial Aid To Rally Codos

AB071928 Paris AFP in French 1515 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Ndjamena, 7 Jun (AFP) — France will give the Chadian Government Fr4.5 million (225 million CFA francs) to help it make promised financial commitments to the Codos (opposition commandos in southern Chad) who have "joined" Ndjamena, an authoritative French source said in Ndjamena on Friday. This measure was announced on Thursday by Jean-Michel Baylet, French secretary of state for external relations, when he and President Hissein Habre held a 1-hour talk. Mr Baylet, who is attending ceremonies marking the anniversary of Hissein Habre's coming to power on 7 June 1982, also announced a Fr15 million supplementary budgetary aid.

"To facilitate the rallying of the Codos by removing the economic obstacle enables President Habre to pursue his policy of national reconciliation and to assist the southern populations," a member of the French delegation pointed out.

One of the major difficulties of Mr Habre's policy of "outstretched hand" toward the southern opponents was to ensure the payment of rallying bonuses to them as well as the regular payment of their salaries. In fact, observers have noted, very often the rallying Codos return to the bush once payments are not forthcoming from Ndjamena.

Mr Baylet, who told AFP that he held "a very open discussion" with President Habre on all Chadian problems and on the state of the relations between France and Chad, will return to Paris next Thursday.

CONGO

Visiting Angolan President on RSA Cabinda Raid

AB101130 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, June 10 (AFP) — Angola is to complain to the United Nations Security Council over last month's raid into its northern enclave of Cabinda by South African troops, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said here in the Congolese capital today. He said that Angolan Foreign Minister Afonso van Dunem was already in New York for this purpose.

President dos Santos said that once satisfactory explanations had been received about the raid, Angola could resume its negotiations with South Africa and the United States on the Namibian independence question. President dos Santos also said that the defence of Angola's economic zones, "and particularly its oil installations," was being strengthened in the wake of the Cabinda incident.

The Angolan leader, speaking at the start of a brief visit here, said he would be discussing with his Congolese counterpart Denis Sassou Nguesso "questions of bilateral interest as well as problems concerning Africa and the world." He recalled Congolese support for Angola's Marxist People's Liberation Movement during its fight against the Portuguese colonialists.

Referring to the Cabinda incident, a Congolese state radio commentator pledged Brazzaville's support "against the attacks of the racist regime" in South Africa.

Announcing the Angolan president's visit here, the ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY, received in Paris, said he would be going on to Gabon, Congo's northern neighbour, tomorrow for a 24-hour stay. The aim of both trips was to boost cooperation between Angola and the other two west African states, the agency said.

ZAIRE

'Terrorists' Trained, Equipped by Libya Arrested

AB080748 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The Executive Council has just inaugurated a new practice. In fact, it will hold the first meeting of each month in the capitals of the regions. This will rotate from one region to another until the end of 1985. After Gbadolite, the Executive Council held its meeting in Bandundu yesterday. As usual the meeting was presided over by the president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. Listen to the council's spokesman, Ramazani Baya reporting on the meeting:

[Begin recording] After Gbadolite, which hosted the first meeting of the Executive Council for April on 5 April, Bandundu, where MPR founder Mobutu arrived on Thursday, had the honor of hosting the first meeting of the month of June yesterday. The meeting was presided over by the head of state. Such a privilege has now been extended to all the regions of the country because at the request of the head of state, it has been decided that the first meeting of each month will be held in turn in the various regional headquarters until 31 December 1985.

At the Bandundu meeting, the MPR founder made a long presentation of over 1 hour on two issues — diplomatic and domestic issues. President Mobutu briefed the council on his recent visit to Israel on 12-14 May at the invitation of President Chaim Herzog. The visit, which took place under very good conditions, provided an opportunity for Zaire to once again assert its position clearly on the Middle East conflict.

The public opinion still remembers that following the visit, Al-Qadhdhafi made insulting remarks from some neighboring countries toward Zaire and its leader. Then, people trained in Libya and holding passports issued by neighboring countries were caught red-handed. Four such terrorists have been arrested. Two of them are closely linked to the explosions which took place in January 1984 at the post and telecommunications houses and at the Zaire radio house. The other 2 are part of a group of 12 terrorists who have been trained and equipped by Libya. They are in fact Zairian terrorists. These terrorists will soon be presented to the national and international press as well as to the press attaches of all embassies in Kinshasa.

In light of these damning facts, one may ask this question: How can countries which cooperate with Zaire within regional organizations — the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes, the Economic Community of Central African States and [words indistinct] — and which in principle share with Zaire the bonds of solidarity and friendship, allow Al-Qadhdhafi to use their territories to carry out his crusade against Zaire?

On the domestic front, the head of state expressed his concern over the social situation, especially the situation of low-income earners in the civil service and in the Army. The founding chairman expressed the view that the salary increases planned for (?July) 1985 should first be aimed at helping low-income earners. In fact, the party leader thinks that the 15 percent increase should particularly affect the categories of agents and workers appointed by an ordinance, that is from the usher to the first-class clerk while in the Army, the measure should affect the private up to the sergeant major.

The second dossier examined on the domestic front was the situation in higher education and on the campuses. As a matter of fact, this sector comprises many agitators found especially among the personnel who were once sacked and reinstated thanks to the personal intervention of the head of state who had then asked the state commissioner for higher education and scientific research to examine case by case the situation of those affected by the reorganization measures.

After its analysis, the Executive Council deemed it unacceptable that the very persons who enjoyed the president's magnanimity should not only engage in agitation but also prevent others from carrying out their duties. They have even gone so far as to reject any dialogue with the appropriate department and to ask to see the head of state. After long deliberations, the Executive Council charged the state commissioner for higher education and scientific research to make all the necessary arrangements and to consider stringent measures in order to put an end to the disorder prevailing in this sector and rapidly restore normal situation. [End recording]

Arrest Denounced

AB081332 Paris AFP in French 1150 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, 8 Jun (AFP) — The Zairian Socialist Party (PSZ — opposition party in exile) has denounced the arrest in the past weeks of several of its militants in Zaire and the kidnapping of two of its members abroad, in a communique published on Saturday in Paris.

Four PSZ members, according to the text, were arrested recently in Kinshasa. In addition, two party militants were "kidnapped (?in Brazzaville) a month ago and brought to Kinshasa." Since then, added Mr Aime Bitou, the PSZ chairman, "we have no news" of them.

In its communique, the PSZ also announced its intention to ask French President Francois Mitterrand "to intervene immediately by contacting the Zairian Government and, particularly, President Mobutu in order to obtain the release" of these militants who, he said, "are being falsely accused of participanting in the Shaba (south Zaire) incidents." The PSZ, added the text, hopes "to be able to take over power peaceful through means and not by violence.

Kinshasa Residents Protest Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks

AB072256 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1851 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Jun (AZAP) — Several thousand Kinshasa residents took to the streets of the capital today to protest the subversive maneuvers and threatening statements of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi against Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the republic. These party militants responded massively to the call of the Kinshasa regional

committee of the MPR made by Citizen Nkoyi Mafuta, acting governor of the city. They came from all over the city and converged on the esplanade of the People's Palace amid the music of the brass bands of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ], and protestant and Kimbanguist religious groups.

The Ok Jazz and the Bank of Zaire musical groups as well as political and cultural display groups held the gathering at the people's palace breathless. Present at the rostrum were high political personalities, personalities from the FAZ, and others from all strata, notably Citizen Mpinga Kasenda, first vice president of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee and of the Political Bureau.

After the protest march, Citizen Nkoyi Mafuta, acting governor of the city of Kinshasa, said whoever attacks Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, automatically provokes the Zairian people, and particularly the residents of Kinshasa.

The subversive maneuvers and threatening statements of Col al-Qadhdhafi, champion of international terrorism, she stressed, can be aimed somewhere else, but not at Zaire where the Zairian people are solidly behind their leader in recognition of the national unity and public security he has restored in Zaire. She furthermore advised militants in the capital to be very vigilant so that there would be no room for reaction, for, she pointed out, vigilance should not be left in the hands of members of the FAZ and the Corps of Activists for the Defense of the Revolution (Cader) alone, but should be the concern of all active forces of the capital in particular and the whole nation in general.

Several motions in support of the MPR founding chairman were read by representatives of various social categories to show their unflinching support to him.

Defense Secretary, Greek Envoy Discuss Ties

AB071010 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0950 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 7 Jun (AZAP) — The issue of military cooperation between Greece and Zaire was discussed Thursday during talks between General Likulia Bolongo, secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, and Jean Gennumatas, the Greek ambassador to Zaire, held in the office of the secretary of state. The two men, who began by praising the excellent relations between their two countries, expressed the wish for intensification of their military cooperation.

One may recall that Greece contributes to the training of members of the Zairian Armed Forces in the naval, medical and aeronautical fields.

BURKINA FASO

Public Asked 'To Declare' Foreign Lodgers

AB071614 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 7 Jun 85

["Communique" issued by National Secretariat of CDR in Ouagadougou — date not given]

[Text] The National Secretariat General of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] has the pleasure of reminding all militants of the Democratic and Popular Revolution and all honest people living in Burkina Faso the following:

Anyone lodging a foreigner is requested to declare that foreigner at the CDR Headquarters as to his place of residence. The National Secretariat General of the CDR declines any responsibility for the nonobservance of the present provision by irresponsible elements.

The fatherland or death, we shall win!

GUINEA

Conte Addresses Nation on Reconstruction

AB072315 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Address to the nation by President Lansana Conte in Conakry on 7 June — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Guineans: After the military takeover on 3 April 1984, the main dignitaries of the former regime were arrested and imprisoned. After the first reports of the National Commission of Inquiry, the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] recently decided to release some detainees. This decision is in conformity with our policy.

Let the past be present in our minds to serve as a lesson, but it should not be an obstacle on the path of national reconstruction. It is also a decision in conformity with justice. After 26 years of arbitrary rule and illusion, it is not an easy task to establish the responsibility of each individual in what happened. It became a political obligation to do harm. The worst coercions were used to force the best among us to make denunciations. Anyone, at any moment, could be appointed minister or member of the Political Bureau without necessarily exercising the power. Everything was decided on at the top and implemented in secrecy.

However, some did harm willingly. Among them, all were not arrested on 3 April. While some torturers have remained free, can women and men, who are not accused of any serious offense, and whose share of responsibility in the crimes committed, be kept prisoners? But leniency does not exclude rigor. Those who have remained in prison, to various extents, have in some cases had heavy responsibilities in what happened. They will be judged during a trial that will enable the world to know the extent of the crimes each of them committed, that is crimes against mankind and economic crimes.

Those who have bloody hands, those who abusively accumulated wealth to the detriment of their country will be sentenced according to the gravity of the offenses. As for those who pushed the notion of political offense to its extreme limit, there will not be any political trial for them. Guinea will prove, by so doing, that it has really broken away from the darkest period of its history. Once justice is done, this page must be turned over forever. Those who will be found not guilty will be called upon, without distinction, to build together the Guinea of tomorrow. In order that this Guinea be what we want it to be and not to fall again into what we experienced, it is not enough to be vigilant vis-a-vis some people. In fact, each one of us should be vigilant with himself and completely get rid of all the bad habits that the defunct regime bequeathed to him.

Each Guinean must abandon fright which leads to the arrest and imprisonment of innocent people. He must learn to forgive, because to forgive does not mean to be weak. Distrust among Guineans must be eliminated. Diverse ideas and opinions must be accepted. When one always wants to be right, one finally finds oneself alone.

My ambition, and that of the CMRN, is to build a pluralistic and tolerant society in Guinea. We do not claim to be infallible, rather, we accept criticisms. But, first of all, the people must understand the reasons behind our actions.

I will address you Guineans whenever I feel it necessary. Today, I am anxious to reaffirm that reconciliation and unity among all the citizens of this country are indispensable for carrying out the work of national reconstruction.

Long live the republic!

LIBERIA

Further on Doe's Remarks on Civilian Rule

AB070835 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Monrovia, June 7 (AFP) — Liberian leader Samuel Doe said on Thursday that his government was finding it "increasingly difficult to adequately finance" the process of returning the West African state to civilian rule. But he denied he was planning to delay next October's elections and said he had "no intention" of setting up a one-party state "against the will of the people." Only one political party has registered with only three weeks to go before the final registration deadline. It backs Mr Doe for president.

In a radio broadcast, Mr Doe said that because of the country's serious economic problems, "one might think there would be an attraction to extend the transition period until the economy has improved." But, he said, the government was firmly committed to a return to constitutional civilian government after 5 years of military rule. He said the Special Elections Commission, which is supervising the process, wanted more than $5 million to complete its task, but the government found this "extremely difficult to provide."

He said he regretted that his appeal to "friendly governments" for financial aid to restore democracy had produced so little. The United States had given $350,000 and West Germany a smaller amount, he said, but Liberia would return to civilian rule "no matter what the cost."

So far only the National Democratic Party of Liberia is legally registered. The Liberia Action Party and the Unity Party are still battling in court against individuals who have objected to their documents and accused them of "fraud and deceit" in recruiting.

MALI

Traore Discusses Elections in National Address

AB072140 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2030 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Address to the nation by President Moussa Traore on the occasion of the presidential and parliamentary elections on 9 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear countrymen:

You have been called upon to go to the polls on Sunday, 9 June, for the presidential and legislative elections. By making your choice freely as the Constitution demands and through universal and direct franchise, you will elect the candidates proposed by the Democratic Union of Malian People to assume the functions of president of the republic and parliamentarians at the National Asembly. It is a civic duty and an act of faith to perform this duty. Therefore, these elections must lead us to take stock of our achievements so far and to see the future of our institutions and of our dear country with serenity. Our party, the UDPM, has placed its confidence in me. For my part, I am determined to always serve by country better. I am running for the presidency of the republic for a second term. I am committed, with all my energy, to leading my people in stability, unity, and concord. I base my convictions and my hopes on my love for my country and for the respect I have for our people and their history. I also base my convictions on my unreserved commitment to the defense of the supreme interests of the nation and in particular and especially on the support from the entire Malian people.

Dear compatriots, I am convinced that your mobilization and your militant participation will exceed that of previous elections and I call on you to vote massively on Sunday, 9 June. Thus you will contribute to consolidating the gains of the people and your gains. By so doing, you will decisively guarantee the advent of a future that will be marked by pace, stability, progress, happiness, and prosperity for all.

Long live the Republic! Long live Mali!

Large Voter Turnout

AB101005 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The date of 9 June belongs henceforth to our country's history. The presidential and legislative elections are over. The militants of the Democratic Union of Malian People devoted the whole of yesterday to going to the polls to perform their civic duties. They voted for the president of the republic, General Moussa Traore, and the 82 candidates for the National Assembly. During the day yesterday, you were able to follow the atmosphere at the polling stations with our special envoys and on-the-spot correspondents. The rate of participation everywhere is judged to be high.

The head of state, Gen Moussa Traore, and his wife voted yesterday morning in the third ward, and yesterday evening, 3 minutes before the close of the polls, more precisely at 2350, President Moussa Traore left by air for New York. The head of state will take part at the United Nations in the working sessions of the 35th board of directors meeting of the UNDP. The UNDP is the United Nations Development Program.

NIGERIA

Government Supports UN Resolution on Namibia

AB072322 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The Federal Government says the time has come for the UN Security Council to implement its resolution on the independence of Namibia without linking it up with unrelated issues.

The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, stated this in Lagos today in an interview with the Radio Nigeria diplomatic correspondent. He stated that Nigeria was delighted by the recent resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives on sanctions against South Africa. He noted that the resolution confirmed that the imposition of sanctions would achieve the desired objectives. Dr Gambari said that by voting for sanctions, the U.S. House of Representatives was asking the Reagan administration to reexamine its policy of constructive engagement.

The minister is expected in New York this weekend to attend a UN Security Council meeting on Namibia which begins on Monday.

Zambia's Goma Cited on Strengthening Ties

AB062240 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Zambia has invited Nigerian professionals to take up employment in various sectors of her economy. The professionals required include university lecturers, doctors, lawyers, and architects.

The Zambian foreign minister, Prof Lameck Goma, told the Radio Nigeria diplomatic correspondent in Lagos today that many Nigerians were already working in Zambia in various capacities. He said that this was one area that had been charged to strengthen relations between the two countries. Prof Goma also stressed the need for contacts at various levels between both nations especially on government, youth, and education.

He noted that the number of universities in Nigeria could offer tremendous avenues for Zambians seeking higher educational opportunities. The foreign minister said that both countries could explore other ways to improve their relations in commercial and mineral sectors.

Goma Concludes Visit

AB090834 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Nigeria has been commended for her contributions to the liberation struggle in Africa. The commendation came from the Zambian foreign minister, Prof Lameck Goma, at a dinner organized in his honor in Lagos at the weekend by the external affairs minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari. Prof Goma, who was on a visit to Nigeria, also praised the Federal Government for translating all cardinal principles of her foreign policy into concrete action. He recalled the country's contribution to the achievement of independence by some southern African states, stressing that Nigeria's dynamism and decisiveness of action hastened the independence of Zimbabwe.

The minister said that the name, Union Bank, stood as one of Nigeria's decisive moves which forced into action those who were stalling the process of peace in southern Africa. Prof Goma added that Zambia and Nigeria shared the same desire for the unimpeded implementation of United Nations resolutions on the independence of Namibia. He regretted that a nation which was one of the first to fight against colonial tutelage and oppression was now constituting itself into a serious obstacle to the attainment of independence in that country. The minister called on the United States to use her enormous leverage in favor of Namibia's independence.

Earlier, the minister of external affairs had underlined the contributions made by Zambia as a Frontline State in the liberation struggle in South Africa. He described Zambians as brothers with whom Nigerians had no problems whatsoever. The minister said Zambia's views were in complete harmony with those of Nigeria on international issues.

Dr Gambari has since left Lagos for New York with his Zambian counterpart to attend the current United Nations Security Council session on Namibia.

SENEGAL

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

AB071708 Paris AFP in French 1509 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Dakar, 7 Jun (AFP) — Mauritanian Foreign Minister Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih arrived in Dakar on Thursday night with a personal message from the Mauritanian head of state to Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. The contents of the message have not been disclosed by official sources.

This visit, coming only 48 hours after that of Ahmed Redda Guedira, special adviser to Morocco's King Hassan II, and following Lt-Col Minnih's visit to Algiers on Saturday, leads observers to believe the Western Sahara issue might be the main purpose of these discussions in Senegal.

Mauritania, which recognized the SDAR in 1984, restored its diplomatic relations with Morocco last April. These relations were broken in 1981 at Mauritania's initiative. It is linked with Algeria and Tunisia by a "treaty of friendship and concord."

Senegal has not recognized the SDAR and continues to maintain good relations with Morocco and Algeria, whose head of state was given a rousing welcome in Dakar last May.

Foreign Minister Meets ICO Secretary General

AB071230 Dakar PANA in French 1522 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Dakar, 6 Jun (APS-SEN/PANA) Sayed Sharifuddin Pirzada, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, ICO, devoted his first official visit to a member-country, to Senegal. This "honor" was emphasized by Ibrahima Fall, the Senegalese minister of foreign affairs, during the working session which brought together the Senegalese and the ICO delegations.

Mr Fall welcomed Mr Pizada to "this land steeped in tolerance, one of the main features of Islam." The minister said that he was convinced that the review of the terms of cooperation between Senegal and ICO "will be conducted with the will to strengthen the bonds of cooperation and solidarity in the islamic community, Umma." He added that he hoped the ICO would fulfill the expectations of its founding fathers.

In response, Mr Pirzada said that it was a "pleasure to visit this great country, which is a founding member of the ICO and which has always showed a total commitment to the organization."

The secretary general of the ICO, who is a Pakistani national, underscored the "significance" of his visit as more than a "duty," but as a way to express his gratitude to Senegal and to her head of state. Mr Pirzada recalled that Senegal had supported his candidacy during the elections for ICO secretary general. He also expressed the wish to see the cooperation between Senegal and ICO strengthened.

During their working session, which followed long discussions between Ibrahima Fall and Sayed Sharifuddin Pirzada, the two delegations will tackle bilateral issues as well as all other topics related to the Islamic Community, particularly the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Views Exchanged

AB072200 Dakar PANA in French 1522 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Dakar, 7 Jun (APS-SEN/PANA) — Events in the Middle East, the Palestinian problem, the Iran-Iraq conflict, Lebanon, and the occupation of Afghanistan are "disturbing the Islamic countries and seriously affecting their solidarity." This was said by Foreign Affairs Minister Ibrahima Fall while receiving at dinner yesterday Sayed Sharifuddin Pirzada, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, who arrived in Senegal on Wednesday on an official visit.

Proposing a toast, the minister reaffirmed the willingness of Senegal, a member of the Islamic Peace Committee, to continue to support all peace initiatives aimed at solving conflicts among countries in the Islamic regions.

Referring to the war between Iran and Iraq, he recalled the ministerial council meeting held at Sanaa, the capital of the Republic of Yemen, by the foreign affairs ministers of the Islamic countries. The meeting, he said, raised the hopes of the participants because the warring sides agreed to stop fighting in respect for the Sharia law and the Geneva Conventions on the protection of prisoners and the use of chemical weapons.

On the Palestinian issue, Mr Fall lauded "the highly responsible commitment" of King Husayn of Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat in signing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on 11 February 1984. "Senegal supports this initiative" and is working toward the success of the ideals pursued by the initiative, particularly the granting to the Palestinian people their due rights, the minister explained.

Touching on the economic situation which has been particularly worsened by the natural disasters (drought and desertification) being suffered by the Sahel countries — which are members of the OCI — Minister Fall expressed satisfaction with the support of the Pan-Islamic organization which, during its meeting in Sanaa, reiterated the need to support the Sahel countries.

The foreign minister also expressed the hope that the current OCI secretary general will personally contribute to the promotion of cooperation between the OCI and the OAU.

On this issue, he talked about the forthcoming July economic summit of the OAU scheduled for Addis Ababa. According to him, this summit will make decisions which will need external support in order to be implemented, especially within the framework of South-South cooperation.

In his address, Mr Pirzada expressed satisfaction with the role played by Senegal within the OCI, especially in its capacity as a member of the Islamic Peace Committee. The OCI secretary general stated that during his stay, he noted Senegal's efforts at "economic and social development," as well as the richness of its culture.

Mr Pirzada, a former Pakistani foreign minister, also recalled with satisfaction some moments of his carrier as a diplomat, especially the contribution he made by making the UN General Assembly vote in favor of a resolution on Jerusalem and another on South Africa.

All the Islamic countries, he concluded, must pool their resources together in order to solve the problems hampering their development.

ANGOLA

UNITA's Savimbi on SWAPO, ANC, U.S. Interests

On Attacking U.S. Installations

MB090621 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] In Lisbon, UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi has been quoted as saying he has no compunctions about attacking U.S. oil installations in Cabinda. Dr Savimbi claims that UNITA will attack Cabinda and the American-owned Gulf Oil installations there.

Dr Savimbi has said he believes South Africa will not attack American interests in Angola, but he says that UNITA takes the opposite line in that.

Cites SWAPO Activity

MB071144 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The leader of the UNITA movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says he does not believe that the South African soldiers, one of whom was captured in Cabinda recently, intended to blow up the American Gulf Oil installations.

In an interview at his base in Jamba in southern Angola, Dr Savimbi said South African Government officials had advised him not to fight in the area. He said it was unfortunate that the wounded soldier captured by the MPLA had been manipulated. He pointed out that it was a logical assumption that ANC members were trained in Cabinda as the ANC believes that if they trained them there South Africa could not reach them.

Dr Savimbi said that as far as black Africa was concerned, Angola was making a major effort to train terrorists as it was the only country in which this was done. He said SWAPO was very active in Angola and that SWAPO terrorists were moving south in their thousands to fight.

The UNITA leader said the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola had not affected UNITA as it had its own clearly defined front line.

ANC Training in Cabinda

MB071450 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1400 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says the north of Angola, in and around Cabinda, has become the major training center for ANC terrorists. He told Cliff Saunders in Jamba that this was why he supported South Africa's explanation of the Cabinda incident.

[Begin recording] [Savimbi] I think what happened is that the South African Army wanted to collect some intelligence in the area, and unfortunately one soldier was captured, and the MPLA has manipulated completely the man. And we have to know that the captain who was on (?the radio) is wounded, and he is in the hands of the Russians, the East Germans, and the Cubans, and so they have prepared him.

[Saunders] As part of their defense, South Africa has claimed that the ANC is being trained in Angola. What is your intelligence on this?

[Savimbi] Two weeks ago we attacked a convoy of ANC, northeast of Malanje, and we captured one of their soldiers, and we are bringing him back here. [End recording]

Advisers to Nicaraguan Contras

MB090536 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1445 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] New York, June 8, SAPA — The UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has agreed to send some of his UNITA guerrilla commanders to serve as "advisers" with anti-communist Contra rebels fighting the Marxist Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, it was reported today.

The despatch of UNITA advisers will be the first result of last weeks establishment of a "democratic international of anti-communist insurgents in the Angolan bush."

Mr Robert Novak, one of America's leading newspaper columnists, said Dr Savimbi's agreement to send his men to aid the Contras was the first tangible outcome of what is reported to have been the "Jamba declaration."

In terms of that declaration, anti-communist insurgents drawn from around the world agreed to give each other specific help and advice.

Dr Savimbi is known to have deeply impressed his guests at the gathering. They included prominent American politician Mr Lew Lehrman, as well as representatives of Afghan, Nicaraguan and Laotian anti-communist resistance movement.

The UNITA leader is regarded by analysts in New York as being one of the most experienced guerrilla leader in the world, having spent years fighting both the Portuguese colonialists and then, the Marxist MPLA and Cuban forces.

Sources close to Mr Lehrman pointed out that Dr Savimbi had some of the most accomplished guerrilla fighters in the world, and that they could give valuable advice to the fledgling Contra movement fighting to overthrow the Sandinista regime in Managua.

The Contras are known to be urgently in need of both training and strategic instruction and have been hampered by a shortage of advisers.

It is believed that if the UNITA commanders are found to be useful in the context of the Central American conflict, they could also be despatched to help insurgent movements in Afghanistan and Laos, as well as in Kampuchea.

That, at least, would appear to be part of the objective of the "Jamba declaration."

Mr Lehrman's aides have said that a formal secretariat for the new "democratic international" would soon be established.

UNITA Issues Communique on Action in Cabinda

MB091018 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Communique from the Strategic Operational Command issued in Jamba on 29 May]

[Text] 1. In response to the thunderous campaign being launched by the MPLA from Luanda following the 21 May Cabinda incident, UNITA wishes to clarify the following:

a. Only those who are naive would believe that the South African Government would in a small or large way threaten U.S. interests wherever they may be. The MPLA is trying to confuse international opinion about the true elements inciting the Angolan conflict and tension in southern Africa.

b. UNITA, one of the signatories of the Alvor accords of January 1975, is charged with all the responsibility of continuing to lead the armed resistance of the Angolan people against the imposition of a government through Cuban forces, Soviet materiel, and the GDR disinformation campaign. The Angolan people have a right to choose their government.

c. UNITA does not specifically direct its activities against Western interests which in Angola support the MPLA war efforts against our people, but these interests run all the risks of a war situation.

2. The UNITA politico-military activities in Cabinda, which is part of our national territory, will continue regardless of opposition from the South African Government and other friendly countries.

3. UNITA rejects the MPLA arrogance and intransigence and alerts the international opinion to the intensification of violence in the whole southern African region. UNITA accepts the challenge and is going to put into use all its assets as an organization.

a. UNITA would like to take the opportunity to strongly denounce the British newspapers' publications which reveal a sense of racism by stating that UNITA men were not capable of carrying out sophisticated acts of sabotage. He laughs best who laughs last!

Dawn Angola. Dawn UNITA. United we shall win. Jamba, 29 May 1985, year of total mobilization against the Cubans for the defense of our country's territorial integrity.

[Signed] General Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, the president of UNITA and the commander in chief of FALA.

UNITA Releases Priest Following Convoy Ambush

MB090703 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] In Angola, rebels have released an Irish priest. Angolan officials in Luanda say that Father John Kingston will hold a news conference on Monday. He has been a priest in the north of the country for some years.

Father Kingston was taken captive by UNITA rebels on 26 May, after the rebels ambushed a convoy in which he and another priest were traveling. The French priest was killed and Father Kingston taken by the rebels.

Zambia's Kaunda Arrives, Meets With Dos Santos

MB071542 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 June 85

[Text] Kenneth Kaunda, the chairman of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and president of the Republic of Zambia, has been in Luanda since this morning on a working visit at the invitation of the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. We now take you to Futungo de Belas, where our reporter Luis Fernando is accompanying the Zambian president on his visit:

Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the chairman of UNIP and president of the Republic of Zambia, is in Luanda for a brief visit lasting several hours. On arrival at the airport, President Kenneth Kaunda was received by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, following which he received the military honors usually accorded to a head of state. After the protocol ceremonies, the two presidents left the airport in a motorcade for the Futungo de Belas, where they began officials talks which are still going on. The Zambian delegation headed by President Kaunda includes General Malimba Masheke, the minister of defense; Otema Musuka, the minister of state for foreign affairs; and the head of the diplomatic mission in Luanda. Accompanying the Angolan president at the talks are Colonel Pedale the minister of defense; Colonel Dino Matroce, the minister of state security; and Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, the minister of interior. Also present are Henrique Santos Onambwe, the minister of industry; Venancio de Moura, the deputy minister of external relations; and our country's ambassador to Zambia.

Speaking first at the opening session of the talks, the Angolan president in general terms noted the need for Angola and Zambia to work together as two neighboring countries which are practically confronted with the same difficulties. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos announced that the aim of the meeting was to examine what had been carried out so far within the framework of the implementation of the decisions taken in previous meetings of this nature. The meeting is also expected to take more adequate measures for the deepening of our cooperation in the economic, defense, and security fields. The Angolan president noted that the working visit by President Kaunda was taking place at a time when Angola was confronted with new imperialist attacks, as demonstrated by the recent attempt against Malongo oil installations in Cabinda. If the attack had

not been neutralized the consequences would have been extremely grave for the Angolan people, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos said.

In turn, the Zambian president delivered a friendly message from the Zambian people, and his party and government for the most recent victories achieved by the Angolan people, notably the neutralization of the attack on Malongo and the capture in Malanje of a large quantity of war material from the UNITA gangsters.

We shall give further details on the speeches made by the two presidents at 2000. To conclude this brief report, we should like to say that the visit by the Zambian president will end this afternoon. A final communique is also expected to be issued before his departure.

Communique Issued

MB080638 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Dr Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and president of the Republic of Zambia, paid a brief working and friendly visit to our country yesterday at the invitation of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The Zambian and Angolan heads of state, leading their respective delegations, held talks during which they analyzed, as President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stated at the beginning, the common problems affecting the two countries in southern Africa. A joint communique issued after the talks says that the Angolan-Zambian relations continue to be positively promoted with the possibility that cooperation will be broadened. The two sides called for the strengthening of the joint cooperation commission through regular consultations.

Reviewing the situation in Angola, Presidents Kenneth Kaunda and Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed concern over the continued occupation of a part of Angolan territory by South African troops and called on the international community to find the best means of forcing the Pretoria regime to respect the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola. The joint communique also stresses Angolan and Zambian solidarity with the liberation struggle being waged by the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership. The two sides reiterated the application of UN Resolution 435/78 as the only way for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem, and categorically rejected attempts to link Namibia's independence with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

The Angolan and Zambian heads of state expressed their satisfaction with the progress achieved in implementing projects of the SADCC member states and expressed their gratitude for the support given SADCC by donor countries.

Speaking at the opening of the talks, the two presidents clearly explained their countries' intention to work for the promotion of the ties of cooperation in various fields. The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola said that Kenneth Kaunda's visit was being made at a time when the Angolan people have just confronted fresh attacks by imperialist forces, such as the attempted attack on Malongo oil refinery and, the supply in Malanje of enormous quantities of war equipment to the UNITA puppet gangsters.

In reply, the Zambian president thanked for the Angolan people for their traditional hospitality and said that the Zambian presidential delegation was bringing message of congratulations from UNIP, the Zambian Government and their people on the latest victories of the Angolan people. Kenneth Kaunda also referred to the bilateral relations, saying that Angola and Zambia are bound to work, live, and militate together and even further strengthen their unity.

The Zambian head of state was accompanied by a delegation which included Malimba Macheke, defense minister, the deputy foreign minister, and other party and government officials. The Angolan delegation to the talks included, besides president Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Comrade Dino Matross, secretary for defense and security of the party Central Committee; Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, defense minister; and Venancio de Moura, deputy minister of external relations.

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Import Helicopters for Riot Control

MB100531 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1706 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesburg, June 9, SAPA — The South African police have imported four new helicopters and several sophisticated vehicles equipped with water cannons for use in the unrest areas, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

Mr le Grange said during the Western Transvaal Regional Congress of the National Party in Klerksdorp that the police had bought helicopters and water cannon for use in unrest control.

He later told a Johannesburg newspaper that four helicopters had been purchased, but would not divulge their country of origin "because it could embarass that country's government."

The helicopters were already in the country and one was already in use, Mr le Grange said. The other three would be put in use from the end of June, after being equipped for use in unrest situations.

The water cannons would be introduced to the public soon, he said. He did not say how many were imported.

The transactions, a breakthrough in the light of the international arms embargo against South Africa and the disinvestment debate abroad, are expected to cause an uproar overseas, the newspaper said.

Bill Amending Black Residence Laws Published
MB100929 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0834 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Parliament, June 10, SAPA — A bill which will ease the restrictions on blacks in obtaining section 10 residential rights in urban black areas was published here today.

The Law on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill enables blacks to obtain residential rights in terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act even if they change employers or townships during their ten-year qualifying period. The bill also reduces the 15 years requirement for residential rights to 10 years.

According to the bill, any black may now qualify for Section 10 rights as long as he has (a) resided since birth or (b) worked continuously for ten years in any prescribed area (for any employer) or (c), lived continuously in any such area for a period not less than ten years (as opposed to 15 years in the present act).

The Law on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill also removes certain legal disabilities of black women in Natal and the Transvaal in the Black Administration Act, 1927.

In amending the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, it makes "other arrangements" in regard to the presence of persons, other than blacks, in any location, black village, hostel or town, creating mechanisms for prohibiting the presence of such persons for periods of up to three months in any township or hostel.

Buthelezi Rejects President's Call for Talks
MB071628 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1619 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] New York, June 7, SAPA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of the Inkatha movement, tonight rejected President P.W. Botha's call for black leaders to join him in talks, stating: "Until the South African Government assures leaders such as myself that it is prepared to negotiate about the sharing of power in the real sense of those words, there is simply no negotiating table."

Addressing a high-level symposium in New York on international companies and South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said the pace at which the Pretoria government "is responding to the desperate need to bring about change pushes the prospect of normalising South Africa as a civilised, democratic, industrial coutnry into the remote future."

There had been a lot of talk about reform by Mr Botha and his ministers. "But when you isolate that which has been done and examine it in the cold light of day, the first step towards real change has not been taken."

The new Constitution, he said, was almost totally rejected by blacks in South Africa. All black parties were opponents of apartheid.

But the ANC, Azapo and the UDF were all anti-capitalist, and all basically held that the country must be made ungovernable to that the new rulers could start from scratch.

Chief Buthelezi said that he, however, believed that South Africa could not be made ungovernable without doing irreparable damage to the country's economic growth base.

Pragmatism demanded the recognition that the free enterprise system, certainly in the short- and medium-term, and perhaps for longer, was vitally necessary to sustain real economic growth and to underpin real reform in radical change.

"I share with millions in South Africa, and many more millions across the world, a deep humanitarian concern for the quality of life of ordinary people in South Africa, and a flourishing economy under a free enterprise system is for me and millions of others and essential concomitant of humanitarian concern.

"My rejection of disinvestment as a strategy, however, goes much further than humanitarian concerns," he said.

"If the South African economy collapsed now, and the country was made ungovernable, it would simply remain ungovernable."

But he warned that if the government was not prepared to make the necessary changes, then South Africa was heading for total disaster."

He called on President Botha to come to terms with black leaders, and issue a declaration of intent setting out a formula for real changes in power-sharing, in terms that black South Africans could accept.

"I sincerely believe that if the government responded positively and accepted this kind of statement of intent, the mass following I enjoy could be persuaded to back me in the attempt I made to negotiate the kind of future they all so long for."

Buthelezi on Adverse Effect of Disinvestment
MB070951 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 6 Jun 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Reagan of the United States is under increasing pressure to slash economic links with South Africa as a protest against apartheid. The American House of Representatives has voted by a big majority for a bill that would among other things bar all American loans to the South African Government and all new American investment in South Africa. But one of South Africa's leading black opponents of American disinvestment is Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the KwaZulu homeland. He claims disinvestment would adversely affect the black population. Chief Buthelezi is in London at the moment. Julian Marshall asked him how he thought disinvestment would hit the blacks:

[Buthelezi] In the first place, just now there is the downturn of the economy of the country. In the second place, it is known that

we Africans in South Africa are the pariahs of the society and that, therefore, if there is any adverse downturn in the economy, (?we) have (?borne) the brunt of that already. One of the reasons why there is so much unrest in the eastern Cape, for instance, is partly because of the economic situation there, because (?economically) that place is not very well developed, and because there has been trouble in the car assemblies, which are the only industries that there are in Port Elizabeth. You have got these problems. Now you have got an example there of the extent which this campaign, if it succeeds, to the extent which it will affect the lives of many people, because, as you know, the education of blacks in South Africa is not free and compulsory. Black people pay for their education. Black people have to clothe their children and they need cash for that. A township, I would say like Soweto in Johannesburg, or Kwamashu in Durban, or Guguletu and Langa in Cape Town, will not survive for a week without cash, because our people have become cash dependent.

[Marshall] Can you in any way see this campaign for disinvestment as a legitimate expression of the Western moral disapproval of the South African Government?

[Buthelezi] Yes, I congratulate the West for having suddenly discovered their morality, because segregation was not started by the Nats [Members of the ruling National Party] of South Africa, it was started by the British, and we have been oppressed in fact since, you know, the last century. But then, of course, there is the generation of people in the West who have discovered morality there, who feel guilty about it. I think that it is their moral right to be indignant. I myself abhor apartheid like anyone else, but the question now of how one deals with apartheid is the crucial issue. Whether one does things symbolically, only which in fact adversely affect black people, that is another matter. I believe that the people in the West have the moral right to express their abhorrence of apartheid, but at the same time they should not pretend that — like they are doing — whatever they are doing is on our behalf, if they treat us as we are treated by Pretoria, by not caring to know what we ourselves as victims of apartheid feel about.

[Marshall] So, you don't see in any way that any kind of economic strangulation of South Africa is going to bring about political change?

[Buthelezi] I don't see that it should do so because the hyprocrisy of the West is something I am quite... [change of thought] I am over 50, you know. I wasn't born yesterday, and I know the hyprocisy of the West. I know, for instance, what happened in Zimbabwe, for example. How the cheating took place with sanctions there. So, I cannot be easily carried away by any wave of this kind, knowing how the West cheated. The sanctions in Zimbabwe just did not work because there was cheating. I mean, this is well-known and well documented. But Zimbabwe is a small country which has a smaller economy than the economy of South Africa. It has very small economy. I mean, the economy of South Africa has acquired a certain amount of self-sufficiency, so that even if at the moment, with the downturn, it is operating at a slower pace, even if now people disinvest and it operates at a slower pace, it will continue to operate (?preferentially) in favor of whites than black people. These are the facts of the matter.

Finance Minister Calls U.S. Sanctions 'Meddling'

MB071737 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, says South Africa will not let itself be humiliated by the sort of meddling which the United States itself would not tolerate. Replying to the third reading debate on the budget in the House of Assembly today, Mr du Plessis referred to the sanctions legislation passed this week by the American House of Representatives, and said it was hoped that the United States would realize its responsibility as leader of the free world.

He said he hoped that healthy thinking would prevail. He said the only course open to the South African Government was responsible action. Mr du Plessis said the capital which could be generated in South Africa could satisfy needs for a growth rate of up to 3 percent. However, this was not enough. There was still a need for foreign investment, and for foreign skills, to push up the figure to an average of 5.5 percent for a number of years. He said the government was studying the matter with the greatest responsibility.

Black Trade Unions Meet, Discuss Unity

MB091006 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0814 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesburg, June 9, SAPA — More than 41 major black trade unions — representing thousands of workers throughout the country — met yesterday behind closed doors to discuss unity, according to a report in *THE SUNDAY MIRROR* today.

On the agenda was the draft constitution for a "super federation of black trade unions."

Observers and the press were barred from the meeting.

The unions want to initially support each other on major issues such as getting May Day declared a public holiday and during consumer boycotts.

Sources disclosed that the unions at the talks had sacrificed the prospect of the speedy achievement of unity for better understanding of each other's problems.

The unions which attended yesterday have major political differences, but questions of political affiliation were ignored by the participants, who maintained that "we should unite despite our political or ideological differences," the sources said.

They also disclosed that it was felt that all trade unions which were excluded from the original talks should be given time to study the draft constitution.

Commission Plans To Restart Nuclear Reactor

MB071937 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The No 1 reactor at the Koeberg nuclear power plant near Cape Town should be generating at full power by the end of June. In a joint statement released in Johannesburg, ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] and its contractor, (Fremateg), said the Atomic Energy Corporation and the Council for Nuclear Safety had expressed their satisfaction with the extensive information provided by ESCOM on all stainless steel components in the primary circuit and safety systems of the plant.

The licensing authorities had regarded this as sufficient to ensure that the plant could be operated safely, and had granted permission for the No 1 unit to be restarted, and for the resumption of commissioning of unit No 2.

ZAMBIA

Finance Minister Denies IMF Devaluation Pressure

MB111106 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Finance and development planning minister Luke Mwananshiku has denied reports that the IMF is pressuring Zambia to devalue the kwacha. Mr Mwananshiku also denied reports that the IMF has suspended Zambia's drawing from its Special Drawing Rights Fund (?by security) because of failure to meet the required conditions for such drawing.

Speaking in Lusaka shortly after leaving to Washington last night to negotiate an agreement for 1985 with IMF, Mr Mwananshiku said the question of devaluation and suspension of drawing rights did not arise because presently Zambia had no agreement with IMF. He explained that Zambia's last agreement with the IMF ended in December last year and that he was going to negotiate for another agreement for 1985.

Mr Mwananshiku, who expects to return home next Sunday, declined to comment on home affairs minister, Frederick Chomba's, recent report remarks that the IMF was pressing for a devaluation of the Zambia kwacha. The minister and Bank of Zambia Governor David Kowie, who accompanied him, (?deplored) the (?tendency) by the public saying that any negotiations with IMF should invariably include the devaluation of the currency.

Traveling on the same plane with Mr Mwananshiku and Mr Kowie, was minister of mines, Mr Jameson Kalaluka, who went to London to attend the meeting with hydrocarbon promotion.

Minister on Talks With Zaire on Abducted Soldier

MB090752 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Mr Frederick Chomba, has said that the government will soon open negotiations with Zaire over the release of the Zambian soldier abducted by Zairian troops near Mokambo in Mufulira last month.

The minister told pressmen after touring government departments falling under his ministry that he was still waiting for the soldier's particulars, and as soon as these were available the matter would be followed up with the Zairian authorities.

Mr Chomba was to have met the deputy governor for Shaba Province, Mr Sabi Ngopo Mobiem, at Kasumbalesa border post, at the invitation of the Zairian governor, but the meeting was called off after the Zambian minister had been kept waiting for more than an hour.

The soldier, identified as Corporal Kwalombota, was kidnapped on 18 May, and is reported to be held in Kipushi.

Over 4,000 Striking Mine Workers Fired

MB100509 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Home Affairs Minister Justice Frederick Chomba has warned that striking miners who were involved in destroying buildings will be prosecuted. Mr Justice Chomba said in Ndola that it unfortunate that the miners resorted to violence over the controversial Mukubwa pension scheme, instead of fighting their case through established channels.

He said all strikers who took part in destroying property will be tried in courts of law, because the strike was illegal. The minister also warned Zambians living along the border to refrain from receiving money from smugglers, and said they would be punished when found.

A Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines spokesman has meanwhile said all is quiet at his organization's divisions, where more than 4,000 strikers have been sacked over the Mukubwa pension scheme.

The spokesman also said most of the dismissed miners have already appealed against their sacking, and announced that the hearing of appeals start tomorrow, as mine officials are trying to hear the appeals have been instructed to work fast so as to finish their task quickly and bring the situation back to normal as soon as possible.

ZIMBABWE

ZAPU Loses Case on Postponing Election Day

MB071350 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Zimbabwe's main opposition party, ZAPU, has lost a high court application to extend the period for nominating candidates for the forthcoming election. Howard Barrell has the story.

[Barrell] In Harare's high court this morning, Justice Lameck Mfalila rejected ZAPU's application to have nomination day, which is scheduled for Monday, postponed. The judge said fixing

nomination day was a presidential state prerogative. President Banana's fixing of nomination day for Monday had been lawful in terms of Zimbabwe's Electoral Act and Constitution, and that the judge of a court had no power to investigate the reasonableness of President Banana's order. But ZAPU immediately gave notice it would lodge an urgent appeal against this finding. The Supreme Court, Zimbabwe's highest judicial body, is likely to hear this appeal tomorrow. ZAPU had argued that, since voters' rolls were not yet available in all constituencies, it was unreasonable to have nomination day on Monday. Nomination procedure necessitated that candidates had access to voters' rolls.

Banana Confirms Election Dates

MB071740 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has confirmed the election dates as 27 June for white electorate, and 1 and 2 July for people on the common voters' roll.

According to the latest government gazette, the president also set 10 June as the deadline for the receipt of nominations for both white and common roll candidates. He also set 9 July as the day the nominations count [as heard] would sit, to receive candidates for election as senators other than chiefs.

Five chief senators from Mashonaland will be elected on the same day, and an equal number from Matabeleland will be elected on 11 July.

Mugabe Speaks at Rally, Affirms Party Support

MB100654 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The president and first secretary of ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe, reiterated his party's commitment to unity peace and progress in the country, when he addressed a rally at (Barbafield) stadium in Bulawayo yesterday.

Comrade Mugabe urged the people of Matabeleland to unite and maintain peace, adding that they should move into another 5 years with the rest of the country. He warned that there are some people in the region who do not favor unity and peace and asked the people of Matabeleland to decide their destiny between peace and war. Comrade Mugabe stressed that Zimbabwe is not for a single tribe, race, or ethnic group, and this is why the ZANU-PF government has put an end to racial discrimination. He recounted the successes made by the ZANU-PF government in agriculture, education, health, and the improved conditions of workers.

Later, the ZANU-PF secretary for the Commissariat and culture, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze announced the full list of the party's candidates for the elections and the constituencies for which they will stand.

Announces Matabeleland Candidates

MB080704 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has announced the ZANU-PF candidates for Matabeleland South in the forthcoming general election. Addressing an election rally in Gwanda, about 135 km south of Bulawayo yesterday, Comrade Mugabe said some of the candidates are former ZAPU members who have joined the ruling party because they saw the need for unity and national cooperation.

Comrade Enos Nkala, who is the minister of national supplies, will stand for the Nsiza District. The minister of mines, Comrade Callistus Ndlovu, is the candidate for Bulalimamangwe, and (Joshua Masilela) will stand in Umzingwane and Comrade (Alec Ndlovu) is the candidate for Gwanda. Other candidates are Comrade (Jitila Dhube) of Matobo and Comrade (John Ndezi) for Beitbridge.

Earlier, Comrade Mugabe told the people that unity is vital if the country is to develop. He said this can only be achieved by a rejection of minority parties which want to divide the people.